The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 223.

FIRST EDITION.

Nasby's Inflation Experiences.

The Times at the Corners Getting Rather too Prosperous.

Four New Banks Started—Finally Every Man His Own Banker—The Democracy of the Corners Endorse their Brethren of Ohio and Pennsylvania—Bascom and His Patriots in Real Trouble—The Liquor all Gone, and Merchants and Manufacturers Demand Some Other Kind of Money.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
September 17, 1875.

The man wich undertakes to benefit his fellows loads up a very heavy contrack. Half the citizens uv the Corners are a-goin back in the most ongrateful manner onto the Unlimited Confidence and Trust Company. They are a gettin $10 a bushel for wheat, and about the same for oats and corn, and men noo talk uv thousands wich never before knowd how to pronounce the word, but yet they ain't happy. They have a hankerin after redempshun of some sort—they demand to know when this money uv ourn is goin to be redeemed in suthin else—some other kind uv money—ez tho our money, backed by faith, wasn't as good ez any in the world. If these malcontents would only take it and look pleasant, there wooden't be any trouble about it.

But these men are not the worst we hev to contend with. The citizens which are the stanchest supporters uv the new money hev determined that, if we hain't the right to ishoo money, they hev the same rite, And so four noo banks hev been started this week.

Mackey and Burns started one, with Mackey ez President, and Burns az cashier with them, and a nigger carpenter ez the Board of Direkters. They hev got the drop on us by requirin the offiсers to give bonds, which they accomplished by hevin Mackey sign Burns', Burns sign Mackey's, and both sign the nigger carpenter's. Then they hev another advantage over us, for they bought their own press and print their own notes, which, ez we hev to pay Simpson, the printer, a profit, enables em to make money cheaper than we kin. They call their institooshun "The Nashville Benefit Assoshashen," and hev the bankin offis in Mackey's bed-room in the Pog ram House.

Scasely wuz this bank histin out money afore Squire Pettus and Gedney, the shoemaker, started another, which they called "The Blessin Diffusion Bank uv North Ameriky," with their offis in Gedney's shoe shop, and they got ahead uv us by printin their notes in two colors, which, I must say, gives em a solvent look.

By this time wheat hed got up to $29 per bushel, and wuz soose at that.

Then Parkins and Barney, the plasterers, who hed made a great deal uv money since Inflashen set in, they hed to start a bank, wich they called "The Ekitable and Inexhawstible Bankin Company of the Yoonited States," and they ishood their bills by the bushel.

Wheat went up immejitly to $38 per bushel, and a noo era uv prosperity sot in.

Before these finanseers hed got fairly under way, Butts and Busterd conclooded they'd go into bankin, and behold one mornin the bills uv the "Labor Stimyoolatin Company—I. Butts, President"—made their appearance. They didn't hev any offis, for Butts sed he didn't see no yoose uv an offis. He cood pay out money on the street all he wanted to ef the people wood take it, and ez it never wuznt a goin to be redeemed, wat did he want uv an offis? He wuznt a goin to any sich expense, for he bleeved in economizin. To go to yooselis expenses wuz to show a culpable disregard uv the interests uv the people. Wheat went up to $45 per bushel, and there was more prosperity.

Then the trouble set in in the bankins. The people who wuz not interested in bankin refoozed, pint blank, to take any uv their ishoos. Banks wuz a gettin rather too frekent, and the times wuz a gettin rather too prosperous. A reackshen okkured agen our money which we who wuz interested determined to crush to wuntz.

The offishls uv the five banks in the town met and decided to hold a meetin uv the citizens, at which steps shoold be taken to legalize our ishoos.

The meetin wuz held, and uv course we karried it without eny trouble, for seventenths uv em had cum money in their pockets, and they wuz very favorable to any ackshen that would keep it a bilin. To that end we passed the follerin resoolooshens:

WAREAS, The Democrisy uv Ohio and Pennsylvany, with a singerly just appreshiashun uv the wants uv the citizens uv the Cross Roads, hev demanded more money, and

WAREAS, Five companies hev kerried out the idee uv the Democrisy uv Ohio and Pennsylvany by furnishin the people more money, and

WAREAS, Notwithstandin the onparalleled prosperity that hez rezulted from the increase in currency, certin men in this commoonity, by refoozing to take it, decline to be benefitted, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meetin uv citizens demand of the Town Council that it townsnt convene and pass an ordinance makin the ishoos uv the five banks legal teader for everything from drinks down to taxes, and that any citizen who refooses to take it or murmurs at it, or in any way discredits it, shel be held ez a public enemy and be immejitly hung.

The whereases and the resoolooshen was passed townsnt, and I felt easier. With the power to hang all which refooze to take our money, I rather think I kin make it current. A rope over a limb uv a tree is a persuader of rare merit, and it is the best endorsement uv our paper that we kin possibly hev.

So far so good. But just ez I wuz feelin good over my success, that onmitigated cuss, Jehial Perkins, the man wat give his note to Bascom for a barl uv whisky with sich distinguished success, rose and sed he had a series of whereases and a resoolooshen to pass. He went on to say that he hed given this question of finance a great deal uv study. He endorsed fully the position uv the Dimocrisy uv Ohio and Pennsylvany. He beleeved in more money—money enuff for everybody. He pinted with pride to the development uv the Corners since the creashun uv more money, and he bleeved that still more money would make still more prosperity. The idee wuz correct. The government shood ishoo promises to pay, and faith shood make em good without any such nonsense ez redeemin; and if the government shood do it why shoodnt banks; if banks, why not individjiles? That's wat he wanted to know. Ef thur wuz eny sich thing ez redeemin uv it in gold or enything else the people mite hev the rite to ask if them ez ishood the money hed gold or enything else to redeem em with, but ez ther aint no redeemin proposed why that question don't come in. The people hev to hev faith, and that's all the hevin ther is in the transackshen. He wuza bleever in more money, and he proposed to hev more money, and he bleeved that them ez hed the greatest need for money shood hev the privilege uv ishooin it, and so long ez the people took it from each other it answered all the purposes uv money. Therefore he perposed the yoonanimous adopshun uv the followin wheraises and resoolooshen:

WAREAS, Ef yoo hev a good thing yo can't hev too much uv it; and,

WAREAS, The increase uv currency in the Corners hes bin productive of prosperity sich ez we never dreemed uv; and,

WAREAS, It is the dooty uv all earthly guvernments to diffoose its blessins ekally, thereby imitatin the doos of hees yun, wich falls alike on the just and unjust; and,

WAREAS, The manufakter uv money shood be the privilege uv the man; and,

WAREAS, We rekognize the justis and propriety uv compellin the people to take sich money ez may be ishood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every man may ishoo his notes uv hand, in sich sums ez may soo his interest or convenience, and that sich notes shel be legal tender fur everything, the same ez the notes ishood by our five bankin institooshuns.

And the d——d idiots absolutely passed the resoolooshen without a minit's delay, and they demanded that the Council meet that very nite and pass the ordinance, which it did.

Ez every man uv em commenst writin notes to wunst, and buying all sorts uv things with em, we're liable to have enuff money at the Corners immejitly—ez much ez our brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvany wood desire, even.

Everything in the shape uv labor hez bin abandoned, for everybody hez gone into the manufakter uv currency, that iz, everybody who kin write. Thank Heaven that they never favored skools here—the inability to shed ink is the only limit to our inflashen.

One singler result hez followed this ordinance, viz.: Nobody hez nothing to sell. I went into a shoe store yesterday, thinking to treat myself to a pare of boots, but the deeler hadn't any to sell.

"But I see a hundred pare on the shelves," sed I.

"They hev all bin bought by people over in the next county," sed this villin: "they wuz bought for gold. Possibly ef yoo hed gold I cood get one uv em to sell you a pair hisself."

And he sed suthin about pumpin a horse to water, but yoo coodent make him drink.

It is plain to me that more legislashun is a goin to be necessary. Up to a certain pint they took our money, but somehow them ez aint a makin it are a fitin shy uv it.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
President uv the Onlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S.—More trouble. Bascom sez he's got to hev something to go to Loosisville with beside our paper, or he'll hev to close. And all the mechanics in the village, who hev to buy things in Loosisville, are clamorin for suthin they kin buy with, and threaten, ef they don't get it, to bust things. Wun uv em impudently sed that afore the inflation period they did't hev much money, but they cood doo suthin with wat they hed. And the people applauded the disturber.

2d P. S.—Bascom hez jist come in. The last drop uv likker iz gone, and he swears he'll close his bar ef we don't do suthin towunst. I hev called a meetin of the Direkters. Ef Bascom closes we are lost forever. The Corners kin git on with any thing but that. I kin get on awhile, for I hev a jug in reserve, but Heaven help them who is not provided.

P. V. N.

STATE BREVITIES.

LOUISA LEAM, from Pittsburgh, took a drink in a beer saloon on Fifth avenue, McKeesport, and not liking her treatment, proceeded to demolish the establishment. She was put under arrest, and is now in jail.

We have seldom heard of a more terrible affliction in one faittily, than has been the case in that of Michael Gallagher, of New Garden township, Chester county. He has lost eight of his nine children by scarlet fever, four having died within one week some time ago, and four more having died week before last.

A SERIOUS accident occurred near Clintonville on Sunday forenoon. Two daughters and a son of Shed. Simcox started for church in a single buggy, drawn by a spirited horse. In descending the steep hill approaching Crawford's mills, the horse became fractious and finally ran off. The occupants of the buggy were thrown upon the road with great force, all three sustaining injuries of more or less severity. One of the young ladies received internal bruises of a serious character, rendering medical attendance still necessary, though her complete recovery is expected. The horse kept on his course down the hill, at the foot of which, a rude bridge spans the stream many feet above the level. The animal jumped off the bridge, alighting upon the rocky bottom of the creek so heavily as to break many of his bones, causing death instantly. The vehicle was smashed into fragments, thus entailing upon Mr. Somcox a loss of considerable amount.

The Currency Not Contracted.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the assertion that the currency has been contracted and that the amount is less now than in 1866 or any year since, is not founded in fact, and the only reason for making it in defiance of the truth is that if it is known that the currency has actually been increased in quantity, the argument of the Indationists that the dull times are due to contraction would be knocked in the head. Now, here is a table compiled from official sources showing the state of the currency from 1861 to 1875. It is an exact and honest exhibit, and a complete refutation of the wild and absurd assertions of such ranters as Samuel Cary:

Year.	Bank Notes.	Legal tenders.	Fractional.	Total.
1861..	202,205,000	.....	.....	202,205,000
1862..	183,794,000	149,000,000	.....	332,794,000
1863..	238,000,000	234,370,000	27,070,000	498,370,000
1864..	45,000,000	434,178,000	22,894,000	502,472,000
1865..	171,000,000	432,687,000	25,005,000	628,692,000
1866..	298,000,000	356,000,000	27,070,000	708,021,000
1867..	293,000,000	371,783,000	28,307,000	693,090,000
1868..	295,000,000	356,000,000	27,745,000	678,745,000
1869..	292,000,000	356,000,000	27,708,000	678,708,000
1870..	291,000,000	356,000,000	26,878,000	683,878,000
1871..	315,000,000	356,000,000	40,152,000	711,582,000
1872..	333,000,000	357,000,000	40,855,000	731,855,000
1873..	340,000,000	356,000,000	44,790,000	740,789,000
1874..	349,000,000	382,000,000	46,338,000	777,338,000
1875..	351,889,008	375,841,687	42,129,424	769,840,119

Notes From Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, September 18, 1875.

Lieutenant Governor Hart addressed a mass meeting here this afternoon at 2 P. M. Meeting adjourned to 7 P. M. when Senator Boutwell was expected, but owing to railroad mishaps did not come to time until 8 o'clock, and is now holding forth to several thousand people. It is impossible to get near enough to get an idea of what the points are, but from his well known repute the audience seem determined to be pleased.

Business is very dull here but many works have resumed that have been idle, and appearances are in favor of a resumption of the usual business.

Wholesale dealers are not carrying as heavy a stock as usual, but sufficient to supply the demand, which is limited to small purchases, ready pay and quick returns.

It seems strange to many that so much building is going on at present, but many fine buildings are being erected simply because they can built cheaper now than for many years past. H.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Official Returns from All but Thirty-one Towns—4,775 Majority for the Republican Candidate for Governor—Both Houses of the Legislature Republican.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, September 20.—The official returns of the recent election from all towns and cities in the State, except thirty-one, give Connor for Governor 57,852, and Roberts 53,077, Connor's majority 4,775. The places remaining to be heard from last year gave Dingley 77 majority. The Senate will stand 19 Republican, and eleven Democratic, and no choice of one of the board in York county. The House will be filled by the Legislature, giving a Republican majority in the Senate of nine. The House of Representatives is complete, with the exception of one district—Bridgton—where there is a tie vote, showing 85 Republicans and 63 Democrats, and two Independents. The Republican majority is 19. Last year the House was composed of 89 Republicans, 55 Democrats and 7 Independents. The Republicans will have this year twenty-eight majority on joint ballot.

CHARLIE ROSS.

Westervelt Found Guilty of Conspiracy to Conceal and Guilty Knowledge—An Affecting Scene in the Court Room—Motion for a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The jury in the Westervelt case returned a verdict of guilty on the last three counts of the indictment, and a motion for a new trial has been made. Judge Elcock has allowed four days for argument. The first two counts on which the prisoner is acquitted charged a participation in the actual abduction of Charlie Ross. The last three, on which he is convicted, charge a conspiracy to conceal and guilty knowledge.

As the words fell from the foreman's lips Westervelt cried aloud, and sunk down into the dock, completely overcome and sobbing like a child. His wife and children joined their cries and lamentations to his, and the scene was a most affecting one.

Wife Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—The body of Mrs. Johanna McGillan was yesterday discovered buried in the rear of her late residence, 26 Hope street. The body was only a few inches under ground, without a coffin, and almost nude, badly decomposed and emitting a terrible odor. Her four sons, the oldest aged fifteen and the youngest four years, were arrested, and two of them examined. Their stories are entirely different, one of them saying his mother died in a fit while his father was away, and that he (witness) and his brother buried her. The other says their father came home on Sunday, the 12th inst., and his mother died shortly after, and that his father and one of the brothers buried her. The Coroner held an inquest to-day, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death at the hands of Alexander McGillan, the husband." McGillan is now in jail. The evidence shows that Mrs. McGillan was a dissipated woman, and that quarrels between her and her husband were frequent.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 20.—The steamship State of Georgia, Britannic and Switzerland from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Arrived—The steamship State of Nevada, from Antwerp.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—St. Louis, 11; Eagles, 3.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS

Report of Sir Edward Watkins on the Erie Railway.

Turkish Troops Defeated in Bosnia.

CARLISTS FLEEING INTO FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suspension in the Iron Trade.

LONDON, September 20.—The Richmond Iron Works, at Stockton-upon-Tees, comprising twenty-six furnaces and rolling mills, and employing 300 hands, has suspended. The concern is insolvent.

The Erie Railway.

LONDON, September 20.—Sir Edward William Watkins, who has just returned from a personal inspection of the Erie Railway, has published his report, in which he describes the permanent way of the Erie Railway as quite equal to the standard in the United States, but the rolling stock, he says, is deficient. The net revenue of the line is only 21 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the outstanding debts of the company are equal to about fourteen months' profits. Sir Edward would not raise new capital in the present state of the company's credit, but advises the bondholders to devote the earnings of the line towards paying off the debts and to issue certificates for mortgage interest. President Jewett is highly spoken of, and the bond-holders are advised to support him to the utmost. A memorandum has been signed securing the English interests substantial influence in the management of the company, promising to place the whole business on an intelligible footing.

Sir Edward Watkins, in the course of his report, says Jewett speaks confidently of the probable future progress of the net earnings, but he (Sir Edward) postpones an expression of his own opinion until he has had an opportunity to inspect the next annual account and balance sheet. Pending or proposed litigations with various parties involve complicated transactions and large amounts. The probable results of these proceedings cannot be included in ledger entries necessary for constructing a balance sheet. He continues: In the present state of the credit of the Erie, the undertaking seems to me as impossible as it would be unwise, even if possible, to endeavor to raise and invest more capital for England. I can recommend no policy but that of self-reliance. The railway must be placed in order by using that part of its current net earnings which the accounts may permit to be so appropriated. If a receivership is the alternative of the time, foreclosure has been threatened. If the latter is to be avoided, there must be co-operation and control in the working of the former. I advise you to accept the receivership as the best alternative under all the circumstances now possible, and I further advise you, if you do me the honor, as I feel you may also rely upon the anxious labors and full experience, of the President and Receiver of the company.

Roman Catholic Synod.

DUBLIN, September 20.—The Synod of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops at Maynooth was concluded to-day. Cardinal Cullen, in his closing address, said the decrees passed were designed to counteract infidelity and lukewarmness in religion and revolution in politics. He hoped for good results. The Synod gave particular attention to the subject of education of the young.

Gold for America.

LONDON, September 21—6 A. M.—Fifteen thousand pounds sterling were withdrawn from the bank yesterday for America.

TURKEY.

The Reply to Prince Milan's Speech.

KRACOJVACZ, September 20.—In compliance with the earnest desire of Prince Milan, the deliberations of the committee appointed to consider the address in reply to his speech will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in secret session. The debates in the Chamber will also, at the request of the Prince, be kept secret. It is not yet known what will be the tone of the address.

Later.—The debate in the Skup schina on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech has commenced. The sessi are held with closed doors.

Servian Neutrality.

The Servian newspapers say that the Government has received a note from the Sublime Porte asking if Turkey may rely upon the neutrality of Servian territory. The Servian Government has not yet replied.

Evening.—In the Skuptschina to-day an address in reply to Prince Milan, as reported by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 71 yeas to 44 nays. The document simply paraphrases the Prince's speech regarding the Turkish troubles, and contains no warlike declarations. It will be presented to the Prince to-morrow.

Turks Defeated in Bosnia.

Advices from Bosnia report an engagement yesterday between 2,500 insurgents and a Turkish brigade, which resulted in the entire retreat of the Turks. The insurrection continues to spread.

The Consular Mediation.

LONDON, September 21—5:30 A. M.—A special from Berlin says the Porte is endeavoring to impress on foreign powers the necessity of fixing a date for the termination of the consular mediation in the insurgent camps.

Railway Construction

The Turkish Government, in view of possible military requirements, has ordered the construction of the Sophia, Nisch & Banjaluka railway to be pushed with the utmost dispatch.

Turks on the Frontier.

A telegram from Vienna expresses the opinion that now that the Turks have had had time to occupy in force the Bosnian frontier, the chances of renewing the insurrection in Bosnia have vanished. The Turks now have a force 48,000 men concentrated on the frontier of Servia.

ASIA.

The Khokand War.

BERLIN, September 20.—A report has been received from Central Asia that Khan Sade, the eldest son of the deposed Khan of Khokand, had an interview with Gen. Kauffmann, and the latter is satisfied that Sade is not responsible for the recent hostilities against Russia. It is expected that Russia will recognize Sade as the successor of his father in the Khanate, but whether he recognizes him will be accompanied by armed occupation of Khokand is uncertain. At last advices all was quiet there.

FRANCE.

Carlist Refugees.

PARIS, September 20.—Three thousand Carlists crossed the French frontier. They will be disarmed and interned.

Abolishing Voting by Departments.

PARIS, September 21.—The *Courrier De France* states that the Cabinet have unanimously resolved to propose the abolition of the system of voting by departments. The *Courrier* anticipates in consequence the overthrow of the Ministry in November.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Opening of the States General.

THE HAGUE, September 20.—The sessions of the States General were opened to-day by the King. In his speech he said the Acheen war had not been brought to a satisfactory result, but he had everything to hope touching a speedy and favorable end. He said the constantly disturbed condition of Venezuela had exercised an unfavorable influence at Curacoa, but he hoped the negotiations now pending would remove that difficulty.

WEST INDIES.

Blockade Running in Cuba.

NEW YORK, September 20.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* from St. Thomas, W. I., says: An expedition was successfully landed in Cuba by the Uruguay, late the Octavia. At the same time General Aguilera landed from Jamaica. The Octavia landed two batteries, 1,500 stand of arms and 500,000 cartridges. A party of forty men and officers had the munitions in charge, and were received by Cuban forces.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Generals.

LONDON, September 20.—General Dorregary has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Carlist army, and General Tristany Carlist Captain General of Catalonia. The headquarters of the Carlists are now near San Mances, in the province of Guipuzcoa. General Sebals is expected there.

Moody and Sankey Invited to Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 20.—A meeting of the Evangelical ministers was held here today to give definite form to a recent invitation extended to Moody and Sankey to commence labor in this city. Sixty-one ministers and laymen were present, representing churches in the suburban towns as well as in Chicago. The invitation was made most pressing, and was signed by all the pastors present. A committee of five was appointed to carry the letter of invitation and to urge a speedy and favorable response; also to pledge the signers to united effort in the work, and to give assurance that they would use every effort to prepare the way for the Evangelists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The War of Races in Mississippi.

No Protection for Colored People.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1875.

Affairs in Mississippi.

The following is the text of the telegram from Governor Ames to the Attorney General, relating to affairs in Mississippi, which was to-day made public:

JACKSON, MISS., September 11.
Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.:

The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the 8th inst. to the President still exists. Your question of yesterday, repeated to-day, asks for information which I gladly give. Violence is incident to the political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately the question of race, which has been prominent at the South since the war, has assumed a magnified importance at this time in certain localities. In fact, the race feeling is so intense that protection for colored people by white organizations is despaired of. The political contest made on the "white line" forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here, cannot be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men. It has been believed by them that it would develop a war of races which would extend beyond the borders of this State. An organization of whites alone, where the issue is one of race, would be equally ineffectual. Most complete protection would be found in a strict non-interference of the whites. Contradictions will be numerous. So they were last December; but the report of the Congressional Committee proved the correctness of my assertions. I am aware of the reluctance of the people of the country to National interference in State affairs, though if there be no violation of the law there can be no interference. Permit me to express the hope that the odium of such an interference shall not attach to President Grant or the Republican party. As Governor of the State I made a demand which cannot well be refused. Let the odium, in all its magnitude, descend upon me. I cannot escape the conscientious discharge of my duty toward a class of American citizens whose only offense consists in their color, and whom I am powerless to protect."

(Signed) "ADELBERT AMES."

THE STORM AT GALVESTON.

The Entire Island Covered with Water.

Houses Scattered Around Promiscuously.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—The *Times*, from information obtained from papers and passengers, gives the following account of the storm at Galveston: To briefly summarize the disaster, a gale from the north by Wednesday at midday, reached such proportions that captains of steamers accustomed for generations to traversing this portion of the gulf declined to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with this determination came the report that a shipyard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated and men were fleeing for their lives. A rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the waters of the gulf, which is on the south side of the island and in the rear of the city, gradually commenced to encroach. The gardens of scattered residences skirting the beach were soon overflowed. The water during the day reached a depth of two feet. All day long, and during Thursday it blew a hurricane, pushing the gulf water over the entire island and covering even the highest elevations to the depth of two feet and a half. This ridge embraces an area of perhaps twelve blocks of buildings, extending from Mechanics street to Market street, a distance of two squares latitudinally, and from Centre street to Bath avenue, about six square agitudinally. In the entire rear of the st and west ends of the city, the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The resident portion of the city was most affected. From Tremont street, where this section begins, for the distance of at least one mile and a half west, every garden and every foundation is destroyed.

Domiciles Scattered Promiscuously.

Domiciles are scattered promiscuously in the lower part of thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Farther to the west, in the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many small farms and a number of stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre street at least one mile and a half into the business section of the city. Large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, and one cannot estimate the injury which thirty inches of sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of an entire year will be exhausted in repairing damages. Probably vegetation has been utterly destroyed, but that the island is involved in wholesale ruin we do not apprehend.

I. O. O. F.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States convened in the Grand Lodge hall in this city, at nine o'clock A. M., in annual communication, Grand Sire Durham, of Kentucky, presiding. Representatives were present from all the Grand bodies of the several States and territories, and from Canada and the Sandwich Islands. The morning's session was chiefly occupied in hearing the reports of the Grand Sire, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and the appointment of standing committees. The Grand Sire's report furnishes information of the Order abroad and shows continued prosperity. In the German empire lodges are being instituted at all important points.

In the republic of Switzerland a Grand Lodge has been established, with five subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. In Peru and Chili the Order is rapidly increasing. In the Sandwich Islands and Australia there has been no material change during the year. The Grand Sire has appointed R. H. Mortimer and John B. Henderson special deputy to establish the order in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

The following statistics are taken from the Grand Secretary's report, to December 31, 1875: Number of State Grand bodies, including the Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges reporting, 51, subordinate lodges, 5,987; subordinate encampments, 1,630; lodge members, 438,701; encampment members, 83,445.

Before the adjournment of the morning session to-day a large number of routine business was transacted. The following are the Chairmen of Standing Committees appointed by Grand Sire Durham: State of the Union, White of New York; Judiciary, Lamberton, Pennsylvania; Legislative, Garry, Maryland; Financial, Loch, Iowa; Appeals, Porter, California; Foreign Relations, Fitzhugh, Virginia; Degree of Rebekah, Thompson, Missouri; Correspondence, Barney, Tennessee; Mileage and Per Diem, Tyson, Georgia; Constitution, Latham, Virginia; Petitions, Alexander, Illinois; History of Odd Fellowship, Harmon, California; Returns, Busbee, North Carolina; Grand Bodies Unrepresented, Livermore, Massachusetts; Unfinished Business, Shannon, Kansas; Miscellaneous Business, Burrows, Mississippi.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Academy of Music by the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, where a formal reception was given them, addresses of welcome being made by Governor Hendricks in the part of the State, Mayor Caven for the city, Past Grand Master O. P. Morton on the part of the Odd Fellows of the city, and Past Grand Representative Colfax for the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana.

A grand procession, in which all the Odd Fellows of this State and large delegations from other States, will participate, takes place on Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21, 1875—1 A. M.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, cooler and clear or fair weather will prevail, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—There is but little news to note this morning concerning the Bank of California. The subscription to the guarantee fund now amounts to seven and a half millions. The sale of the assaying and refining works to Flood & O'Brien has not yet been consummated. It is understood that everything is ready for a formal transfer, but that a disagreement exists between the directors of the bank, a portion of whom oppose the transfer on the ground that Ophir will produce enough bullion to keep the works busy.

NEW YORK

The Brooklyn Scandal Libel Cases.

Another Epizootic Among the Horses.

Convention of Insurance Men.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1875.

The Brooklyn Scandal Libel Cases.

The case of Tilton vs. Beecher, which was nineteen on the City Court calendar, Brooklyn, was to-day, by consent of counsel, put over until the next term of Court. Tilton's libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle* also went over until the next term, by consent.

Convention of Insurance Men.

The sixth annual session of the Convention of National Insurance Companies opened to-day. Hon. Orton W. Chapman called the body to order. He said they were the representatives and guardians of the insured, and everything else should yield to that. The most vigorous measures should be taken to suppress fraudulent insurance companies. The delegates present were President Orton A. Chapman, Insurance Commissioner of New York; Secretary Oliver Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Samuel H. Raw, of Michigan; General Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky; Orlen T. Welsh, of Kansas; J. M. Foster, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel H. Rhodes, of Massachusetts.

The chairman instructed the delegates to hand their credentials to the Executive Committee, who would report upon them to-morrow. Three vacancies in the Executive Committee were filled by the election of Messrs. Rhodes, Forster and John A. Stedman, of Connecticut, and it was resolved that the rules governing the body at the last meeting in Detroit should govern the proceedings of this meeting. It was also suggested that all persons who wished to address the Convention on insurance topics should confer with the Secretary beforehand. On account of the small attendance of delegates to-day, no other business was transacted, and an adjournment was had until to-morrow at 11:30 A. M.

Another Epizootic.

Within a few days a serious disease has broken out among the horses throughout the city. It borders on the nature of the famous epizootic of two years ago. It is calculated that there are 10,000 horses suffering with the disease, the symptoms being precisely those manifested when the epizootic first showed itself.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—In the first race, dash of a mile and a quarter, six horses started—Egypt, Camargo, Marmion, Ortolan, Weatherby and Redman. An excellent start was effected, Ortolan leading, with the others bunched. At the first quarter Marmion and Ortolan ran neck and neck, Egypt, Camargo, Weatherby and Redman bunched close behind. At the half mile Egypt pushed up for the second place, Ortolan leading, Redman, Weatherby and Camargo following in the order named. There they continued till coming down the home stretch, Egypt leading and won the race, Weatherby close behind, Marmion, Ortolan, Redman, and Camargo passing the string in the order named. Time 2:12¼.

The second race, the event of the day—St. Leger—was won by D. Swiggett's King Alfonso. The horses got off, after nearly twenty attempts, in the dash of two miles, Geo. Graham leading, Millionaire next, Voltiguer third, Tenbroeck, the favorite, Asterite, Enlister, Virdigris and King Alfonso grouped together and close behind. At the first quarter Mainsail went to the front, with Millionaire close in the rear, followed by Voltiguer and the others grouped. When the horses flew past the half mile, Millionaire was in the front, but at the three-fourths mile and home stretch gave way to Tenbroeck, with Graham second. At the mile and a quarter Millionaire again struggled to the first place, Verdigris also rushing up third, and but little behind Graham, who had the second position. This they continued till they reached the mile and three-quarters post, when Tenbroeck led, Millionaire retiring among the bunch, Graham second and Virdigris third. In these positions the horses passed the mile and three-quarters rand were coming down the home stretch, when King Alfonso gallantly galloped forward, leading Graham in the second place and Verdigris third. Time 3:34½.

Up to this time Hazen had been the favorite in the third race, of mile heats, but Brakesman, half brother of King Alfonso, now sold as the first choice. For this race five horses started—Katie Pearce, Port Leonard, Hazem, Brakesman and Phillis. They got off with Katie Pearce in the lead, which she held all the way round, winning in 1:44¾. Hazen second, Phillis third, Brakesman fourth and Port Leonard last. Katie Pearce also won the second heat, Brakesman second, Hazem third, Phillis fourth and Port Leonard last. Time 1:45½.

Race at Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.—The trotting meeting at Mystic Park closed to-day with a race for the 2:23 class, purse $2,500. It was won by Thomas Jefferson, Comee second, Bella third, Molsey fourth. Time, 2:24 1-2, 2:23, 2:24 1-2 and 2:24. Comee won the first heat.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Philadelphias, 6; Reds, 5. Hartfords, 8, Stars, 3.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

Several Cases Called in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The United States Circuit Court met to-day, Judges Miller and Treat on the bench. A large crowd was in attendance, it being understood that several whisky cases would come up. The cases of Gen. John McDonald, Col. John A. Joyce, Mr. Fitzroy and Alfred Bevis, indicted for conspiracy to destroy public records, were called. The three cases were certified from the District Court, they having been heard in that Court on a demurrer. Several other cases of a similar character were called, in all of which the plea of "not guilty" was withdrawn and a demurrer entered. Judge Chester H. Krum and Gen. John A. Noble spoke for the defendants. The defendants claim in their demurrers that the counts of plaintiff's petitions are double, that the acts with which the defendants are charged are alleged to be acts which, if consummated, and if true, would make the defendants guilty of felonies, whereas they are only charged with misdemeanors, that the office of United States Collector of Internal Revenue is a public office in the meaning and intent of the statute, as alleged in the informations of the plaintiff. Ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson will probably argue for the Government.

The Leading Tonic and Corrective of the Age.

Its purity, remarkable efficacy in obviating digestive weakness or irregularity, the promptitude and certainty with which it supplies vigor to the strengthless, its tranquilizing effect upon the brain and nerves, and finally, its adoption by the medical profession as a means of strengthening and regulating the vital forces, justly entitled Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to be regarded as the leading tonic and corrective of the age.

POLITICAL.

☞ REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—THE COUNTY

Republican Executive Committee WILL MEET AT

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 88 DIAMOND STREET,
Above Smithfield street, on

TUESDAY, September 21, 1875, AT 3 P. M.

A full attendance is requested.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

The Hartranft Club will meet Monday evening for drill, and the Grand Central Colored Club on Tuesday evening for organization.

☞ GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

A MASS MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF Pittsburgh and Allegheny

WILL BE HELD AT

LAFAYETTE HALL

Thursday Evening, Sept. 23,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

to be addressed by the distinguished orator,

SENATOR OLIVER P. MORTON,
OF INDIANA.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, is also expected.

The Duquesne Grays Brass Band will be in attendance, and the Hartranft Clubs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will turn out.

THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Chairman Committee on Meetings and Speakers.
C. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary. 175

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

THE LATEST NEWS.
Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Lieutenant General Sheridan has arrived at Sacramento.

—Full returns for Governor of California give Irwin 61,625, Phelps 30,923, and Bidwell 29,630.

—President Grant and family will leave Long Branch in a special palace car on Thursday next, and go direct to Colorado.

—A fatal disease has broken out among the hogs of Southern Indiana, causing the death of large numbers in the last few days.

—Emmett V. Rhodes has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Ohio, and Peter Grant for the Sixth District of Illinois.

—There was a heavy frost, the first of the season, around Omaha, Neb., last Sunday night. Everything is said to be out of danger. The weather is remarkably cold, but clear.

—Francis Marion, a short term convict at the Ohio Penitentiary from Cleveland, while attempting to unload a wagon loaded with stone, was instantly killed by a stone which fell upon him, crushing his head.

—The banking house of O. M. Tyler & Co., at Waukesha, Wis., has closed its doors and made an assignment. The immediate cause was the absconding of E. R. Hendri, who was largely indebted to the bank.

—The Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association has determined to make an exh

DAILY GAZETTE.

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T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 27f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

THE *Post* catches at the Pottsville *Chronicle's* attempt to deny that PERSHING voted for resolutions denouncing Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The evidence that he did vote for the resolutions referred to is clear and convincing. Suppose some of our Democratic contemporaries air them. We venture they dare not.

IT is stated that there was a very unusual amount of drunkenness on Fourth treet, on Sunday last. Just where the liquor was obtained we do not know, but the probability is that some of the saloons along that street were trying the venture of disregarding the law. We respectfully call the attention of the acting Mayor and Chief of Police, to these facts.

WE observe our old friend, W. R. ALLISON, for a quarter of a century the editor of the Steubenville *Herald*, has purchased an interest in the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and will hereafter conduct that journal. Mr. ALLISON is a journalist of large experience and great probity, and will prove a valuable accession to the editorial fraternity of St. Louis.

THE terrible storm, that so fearfully devastated the Texas coast, developed a phase of equinoctial terrors that could not be prophesied by the weather bureau. The effects of the storm were not confined to Galveston, but included the entire Texas coast. The winds drove in the sea upon the land, till the island of Galveston, and other points were entirely submerged. The loss of property is very great, and that of life is very considerable.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL very appropriately compliments the two railroads that have so brilliantly given effect to the policy of fast mail trains, and assures them that no other country in the world could possibly achieve what they have done. It certainly is something new to make, so promptly and surely, the swift time that has been, and over such long stretches of road. Both companies involved deserve a very large measure of praise.

THEY are bringing home to Cary some very uncomfortable transactions. An affidavit is published, showing that he joined in the sale of a silver mine, defrauding the buyers, and this with full knowledge of the fraudulent character of the transaction. For this he received $2,000. The affidavit, stating these and other discreditable transactions, has been openly published and not denied. This is rather a fine showing for the would-be virtuous Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

THERE are rumors of a division of opinion among the Red Cloud Commission as to the report they will make. Two are stated to be in favor of censuring DELANO and SMITH, and the balance will censure SAVILLE, but exonerate the Secretary and Commissioner. At all events, it acts entirely like an honest Commission, and we fully believe the reports will give the unbiased views of the several gentlemen making them. Of course, the virtuous papers that determined in advance what the report should be will not be so happy.

THE attempt of a Sunday paper to create the impression that Mr. FIFE, our candidate for Sheriff, is in any way mixed up in the Deputies' option business, was not, as we think, creditable to it. True, it gave what he said, which was that he had never been involved in any dishonest practices, but this was put in with much else that tended to create the impression that the Sheriff's office is honey-combed with corruption. We believe Mr. FIFE to be a pure man, and whatever onslaughts may be made on the office, be they right or wrong, his honesty should stand unimpeached.

SENATORS MORTON AND OGLEBEE will open the canvass in this county at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday evening. A large attendance will be had, and the issues of the canvass will be ably and fully discussed. The outlook in this county has already improved very perceptibly since the canvass opened, and there is every indication that Allegheny county will give a fine majority for the Republican ticket. The Hartranft clubs, already organized, are being rapidly filled up, and every promise exists that a grand display will be made at some time during the campaign. We have no fear of the outcome in Allegheny.

THE Erie platform on the currency question is meaningless. That of New York is outspoken and clear. It favors in specific terms a swift advance, by forced means toward resumption, and denounces all else as a crime. The Democracy of New York govern their party through the entire country; hence their policy is really that of the Democratic party in this State and elsewhere. We thus have hard money, —enforced resumption—as the policy of the Democratic party. This, too, is in accord with its entire history. Thus those who imagine that they will contribute to more liberal views of the currency by aiding that party will find themselves mistaken.

WE greatly enjoy the oracular manner in which the *Post* supports the currency phase of the Erie platform. It doesn't analyze it, or come down to any specific statement, of any kind, but merely assumes that the Republican party has failed in the management of the finances, and the Democracy will step in and regulate matters. This is very beautiful. Just how they propose to do it is explained by Chairman HUGHES. Greenbacks furnish their own redemption,—and hence gold and silver will not be needed. The Resumption act contracts the currency, the resolution declares, in the face of the fact that it is known to expand it. Further, the Democracy propose to keep the present status of finances without change. This medley of contradictions is what the *Post* supports,—but without a single idea on the subject. A model of political intelligence, that!

THE people of Southern Illinois have risen against the miserable Ku-Klux that have been infesting that region, and have acted so vigorously as to inspire those gentry with a very wholesome degree of terror. They have been attacked and routed, several of their worst characters killed, and others arrested and handed over to prosecution. The success attending this movement illustrates how easily those outrages can be ended, once the people take the law into their own hands. Treachery at once developed among the desperadoes, as soon as they saw the determination manifested, and there were those who were ready to purchase their own lives by disclosing the guilt of others. The Molly Maguires, in the anthracite region of this State, might be dealt with in the same manner, were some person of vigor and ability to lead in the undertaking. There is, indeed, some movement in that direction.

THE New York papers of the "Independent" type are violent in anticipation of the report that may be made by the Red Cloud Commission. It is assumed that the report will be a whitewashing affair, as it was assumed at the beginning that the Commission could not do right. Yet, so far as we could see, it has been fair and impartial in securing evidence. It certainly has not held secret sessions, and the evidence collected was openly published. This is surely a strong point in favor of the Commission. Messrs. WELSH and MARSH *said* they knew where the evidence was, and had they been half as painstaking in calling it to the attention of the Commission as they were in writing letters, certainly the evidence would have been collected. Yet WELSH refused to go before the Commission, and MARSH had only hearsay testimony to offer! This is the whole showing on their side. We do not assume to defend DELANO farther than any man ought to be defended, but we submit that all that has been brought directly home to him thus far is the howling of a set of jackals. Their duty, when the chance was upon them, was to *prove* their charges. This they did not do.

WE have a kindly word or two for our temperance friends. In their outery against Governor HARTRANFT, for signing the repeal of the Local Option law, are they acting judiciously or wisely? Who gave us the Local Option law? The Republican party; and it was signed by a Republican Governor. This law was passed by a Republican Legislature, not because of any compulsion, but freely and willingly. Last year, when it was known that those who favored repeal,—the whisky people,—were going into the primaries of the two parties, in order to control the nomination of candidates favorable to their views, the temperance people were advised to pursue a similar policy. They refused, in the main, to do this, and set up independent tickets. If their experience in this county is good for anything, even the Democrats they trusted on their tickets proved, in some instances, false. They thus aided the defeat of the Republican party, and the Democratic House proceeded to reward them by immediately repealing the Local Option law. This done, the Senate refused to concur in the substitute offered, and after much struggling it was modified. Thus all that was saved from the wreck of Local Option repeal was saved by the Republican party. The House repealed Local Option by a two-thirds vote, and as the question was fresh from the people, the Governor had no option but to sign it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Columbus, Ohio, has this to say of the situation in that State, and of the probable outcome: "It comes to us here, in the newspapers and privately, that recent political events outside the State, such as the adoption of the inflation doctrine by the Pennsylvania Democracy, and cutting down of the usual Republican majority in Maine, have produced a vast degree of confidence among Democrats and doubt among Republicans as to the prospects of the election here. From information gathered pretty widely over the State during the several days past, I feel I can state confidently that any increase of hope on the part of Democrats, or loss of faith among Republicans in the last four weeks, is without any real basis of reason. Those events have had little influence in this State, and the Maine election had no more elements in common with Ohio than had the election in California. The Republicans in the State are increasingly confident. In short, all investigation tends to prove that the Democratic brag is not based upon any more correct information of the condition of the State than is possessed by Republicans; that a large vote will be polled, and the Republican vote will be fully brought out; that the inflationists will gain lightly from the Republicans, who will gain on the Catholic question as many as they loose by inflation, and that Hayes will be elected by a full average majority."

OVERSTRAINED SENTIMENTALISM.

The gospel of gush, in a new form, has been introduced into the political canvass, in this State, in the form of a maudlin sentimentalism, that is absolutely sickening. Certain journals that assume to be elevated in tone, and impartial in spirit, but that are really seeking to covertly aid the Democratic party, are bemoaning the vigor of the assaults on PERSHING and PIOLETTE, and asking for calmness and moderation. The past record of these gentlemen, we are gravely told, are not in issue; and to call them copperheads, pinchers and rossets is abusive. We are to rise above abuse, and calmly survey the situation of things, but are not to be too rigidly critical of the records of the gentlemen named. This advice is seasoned with a faint expression of hope that Democratic journals will not be too severe on HARTRANFT and RAWLE. This thinly disguised plea for the Democratic ticket would be well enough, were it honest or sensible; but it practically amounts to a plea for mercy toward a party that asks, impudently, for power and patronage. Let us see how far this sentimental pleading ought to be received.

Under ordinary circumstances, we are ready to go as far as any in according forgiveness to those who participated in, or sympathized with, the rebellion. It was an atrocious crime against civilization and humanity, that filled the South with the dead bodies of our young men, and left us a debt which has crushed down our industries and taken employment from working men; yet, if those involved so act as to be deserving of forgiveness and the forgetfulness of their crimes, we do not complain that it be accorded them. But when that class are put forward, constantly and persistently, because they were active in favor of the rebellion, and are made the leaders of the Democratic party, it is time to hesitate, and closely analyze the spirit of our opponents. The Democratic party, in this State and elsewhere, has many able men in its ranks, who were true to their country in the dark days of the war. They rose superior to partizanship, and were patriots; yet their party fealty has been undoubted. They are in that party to-day, and are deserving of its highest honors and greatest favors. Have they been considered? When has one of that class been nominated by the Democratic party, in a State or at a time when that party expected to be successful? There are now eighty-five Confederate soldiers, elected by the Democracy, members of Congress; and others have been elected to the United States Senate. They were not men of eminent ability, and in most instances were elected solely because they were rebels. So in this State. There is an ample supply of loyal material, within the Democratic party, that would have made stronger candidates. All this was put aside, and the Copperheads selected. Can any sane man believe this was accidental? And if not, is it not an insult to the loyalty of the State, and a deliberate bringing forward of the war record of the Democratic party. In our belief, PERSHING and PIOLETTE were nominated because they belonged to the secession wing of the Democratic party, and we are not to be influenced by the maudlin sentimentalism of such papers as the *Times* of Philadelphia, and the *Dispatch* of this city, to hold these facts in the background.

Moreover, what we say of these men is not an invasion of the sanctity of private life, but has reference entirely to their public doings. Both happen to have been in public life, as members of the legislature, or as self-seeking, active politicians. They made, each, a public record, in the legislature and elsewhere. These records are legitimate material, and we do not violate any known rule of propriety, in plainly referring to them. And their acts, utterances and votes, proved them copperheads of the worst type. Why wince thus about it? We happen to believe that there are many thousands in this State who remember that the two foul blots on our century of history,—slavery and rebellion,—were inflicted by the Democratic party. Of those who were in perfect sympathy with it, in both these crimes, and who have never repented of that sympathy, are PERSHING and PIOLETTE. Do we want such men to be prominent Centennial year? Do we want them at all, put forward as they are, to represent the adherence of the Democracy to its secession history? We say not. We therefore shall not hesitate to urge this phase of their wrong doing; and if our dilletanti journals are troubled over it, they had as well go direct to the Democracy as to help them by "independent" aid.

COLORADO.

Wanderings in the Land of Bright Skies.

Notes of a Trip Through the Interior—The Beauties of Colorado Scenery—The Appearance of the Country—A Fine Field for Missionary Work —Home Again.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 3, 1875.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—We left Wagon-wheel Gap on the 23d of August, and reached Pueblo nine days afterwards, traveling leisurely—a company of eight wagons, ourselves and our "traps." Every evening we looked out for a place where water, grass and fuel could be had in abundance, and generally had our tents pitched and supper over before the sun went down.

From Del Norte we took an entirely different route, leaving that town and the Rio Grande in a northerly direction instead of following down the river into the San Luis valley in a southeastern direction, which we should have done had we kept the route by which we went out. This gave us a new and different field of observation, which was what we wanted.

Wayside Sights.

We crossed the river on a good bridge and entered the great valley at once, but for fifty miles kept along its western border not far from the mountain base—just leaving the foot-hills to our left. Along this magnificent road, as smooth as any carriage way you ever saw in a park, the scenery is exceedingly fine. Close by us on our left rose the western mountains with their picturesque foot-hills. For the first seven or eight miles, between these foot-hills and the road lay a regular range of enormous water-worn boulders, most of which were hundreds of tons weight, heaped in a mountain from ¼ to ¼ a mile wide, one upon another as if by some gigantic force. Then these droped off and we skirted these grassy foot-hills. On our right lay the whole valley in plain view from side to side, forty miles, and from end to end one hundred and forty. It is like a great lake. Beyond the valley, to the east, a grand mountain range with snow-capped peaks stretched the entire length of the valley, clearly visible from its grassy base to its many-colored, rocky summit.

Thirty miles north of Del Norte is the new town of Saguache—pronounced *Sawatch-ee*. It was in a pretty cove—what was a bay when the great valley was a lake—on the Saguache creek, a strong mountain stream. We encamped for dinner here and spent an hour or two in the place. It, like Del Norte, has its living, if I may not say its wealth, in its trade with the mines of the great San Juan country—pronounced *San Wan*. There is quite a rivalry between the two towns, each claiming to be the gate to that country. A large and well printed weekly paper is printed in Saguache, devoted mainly to the mining interest. I was in the office and was surprised to see a power press and some samples of job work that would do no discredit to any job office in Pittsburgh. Whether Del Norte or Saguache has that gate way I shall not undertake to determine.

Saguache Valley.

Leaving Saguache our course still lay northward, but here the valley begins to grow narrower till it terminates in a point some twenty miles above Saguache; but this narrowing only adds to its beauty. At intervals all around the valley mountain streams come in, affording some irrigation, but not sufficient for one twentieth of its immense area. Near the mountain base where we traveled, the soil—except in a few short intervals—is so thoroughly washed away by waves which once dashed against these rocky shores, that the land is utterly worthless for any purpose. Nothing is left but very coarse sand and gravel. But the interior of the valley is quite fertile. Saguache creek and some other streams flow into a lake in the middle of the valley, which has no visible outlet. This lake, or cluster of lakes, is fifteen or twenty miles long and can be seen from the road.

The only way in which this extensive valley can be made capable of extensive cultivation is by a great canal from the Rio Grande northward, pretty much the way we travel, thence across the eastern border, and thence southward to the extreme southern end. The length of the canal would not be much less than two hundred miles, and it would be well at the same time to make it a channel of navigation. Not locks would be required. Engineers say that this is a feasible scheme, and if so, it would be good policy for Congress to give to a company that will do it, all the unsold land in the valley; for until it is done that land is of no value whatever. There are some old Spanish grants now in private hands, which would be made valuable by an irrigating canal. Let the owners of these, and the company make what terms they please.

Poncha Pass.

At the head of the valley, where the width had become less than a mile, we entered what is called Poncha Pass, across a range which divides the valley of the Rio Grande from that of the Arkansas. The ascent from the San Luis Valley to the summit is smooth and easy. The altitude of this summit is a little over 10,000 feet above tide—above the valley not much over 2,000. The summit passed, we descended rapidly through a rough region down Poncha creek to South Arkansas, thence down the latter to the main river, which comes down from the northwest. Above the junction of these streams there is a valley of varying width from a point to five or six miles, and perhaps ten miles long, made up almost entirely of water-worn boulders from hundreds of pounds weight to pebbles, with barely enough of sand to bed them. About every fifty yards there is a moraine running across from river to river—a low ridge of boulders which the soil or sand cannot cover. These moraines make traveling through this valley slow and unpleasant. In one place where the smaller river had cut into its bank so that we could see it, I observed that for a depth of eight or ten feet was one solid mass of boulders, with only sand enough to fill the interstices. All were very much rounded by attrition. It may as well remark here as any place else, that on all the large streams far up among these mountains the abundance of these water-worn boulders and pebbles exceeds anything I ever met with elsewhere, indicating, as they do, the tremendous agency which water has exerted in forming these valleys, gorges and canyons, and in sweeping down the debris of these mountains across the plains and even to the Gulf of Mexico. Internal forces threw them up; water for countless ages has been tearing them down and scattering their broken and disintegrated fragments—rocks, gravel, sand and mud—over half the continent. The earth is comparatively at rest now, and from our experience and observation it is beyond our range to conceive of the torrents which once fell upon it, and the floods which then swept over it. Men who are able to think at all will find grander objects of contemplation here than they can find among the heavy old ruins of Italy, Greece or Egypt—grander and far more ancient. When the foundations of the pyramids were laid the Rocky Mountains were finished and gray with age.

Soon after we left our camp at the mouth of the South Arkansas, and took our way down the river. We entered a canyon of wild and savage grandeur; still, we had a very good road. The river descends about fifty feet to the mile. The volume of water is large, and rushing down at such a rate is a noisy and turbulent stream; yet there would be no serious difficulty in making a railway along its banks. This canyon continues fifteen or twenty miles, until it terminates in a little grassy opening, where there is a strong thermal spring, the temperature about 100°, slightly impregnated with soda and magnesia. Here we spent a night.

Pleasant Valley.

The next morning we continued our way down the river for miles in a narrow, rocky defile, until we reached Pleasant Valley, a pretty, fertile, and cultivated tract of bottom land, about a mile wide and five or six long. At the lower end of this valley a high mountain range stands squarely athwart the course of the river, and looking at it from the road above, it seems as if the river ran into it and disappeared. And so it does—not into a subterranean channel, however, but a canyon so narrow and so situated that its entrance cannot be seen from the road. The river seems to have acted upon this mountain as a saw acts upon a block of marble—cuts it down from top to bottom.

Here we necessarily left the river, and climbed over the mountain, the ascent and descent of which were long, steep and rugged; but the road is well made, and we had no difficulty. This brought us into the lower end of Wet Mountain Valley, one of the prettiest in Colorado. Its length is from thirty-five to forty miles, and its breadth six or seven. Great numbers of cattle feed on its rich pastures, and some grain and potatoes are cultivated. Here we turned southward, in order to go by the silver mining district and town of Rosita. This led us up the valley about twenty miles, over a good road, and in view of many comfortable farm houses. Grape Creek, which enters the Arkansas just above Canyon City, and on the lower part of which the great mountains of iron ore, of which I think I made some mention in the GAZETTE about three years ago, is located, drains the larger portion of this valley. Leaving Grape Creek, we traveled up an easy slope, but still in the valley, some six or seven miles, which lifted us almost to a level with the mountain summit. Then a mile or two up a smooth ravine brought us to the pretty town of Rosita, (pronounced Ro-zee-ta,) where the valley is still in full view, together with the magnificent and many-colored range beyond. Here about a thousand people dwell in neat and comfortable houses, most of which are built of straight, well-hewed pine logs. On the sides of the mountain cones, and close to the town, are numerous silver mines, some but little wrought, others producing largely of ore that yields over $200 to the ton. It is a small mining district, but a good one, and profitable, because so near to railroad transportation. It is thirty-two miles south of Canyon City and fifty southwest of Pueblo. The altitude of Rosita is 9,000 feet above tide water.

A Good Missionary Field.

In this place there is but one church, and that is Catholic. There is a Presbyterian minister in the place—a good and true man, they say, and I think so too, for I had a pleasant interview with him; but the necessities of his family constrained him to drop that profession and take to that of law. The cost of living is high, and the population there are not inclined to contribute much in that direction. He feels (whether wisely or not) that the two professions are incompatible, so he preaches no more. It is as needy a missionary field as any I know, and the men who labor there must be able to grapple with the readers of Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley and such teachers—intelligent men, some of them graduates of colleges, who have wandered as far from the faith of their fathers as they have from the ordinary walks of civilization. I confess I felt sad when I contemplated this moral desolation, yet so far as I saw there was nothing to offend in the conduct of the people.

In visiting the new reduction works I found a Methodist minister, a pleasant, amiable man, working as a carpenter. It made me think of Jesus in Nazareth following the same vocation, and I felt that there was no incompatibility between that and the more sacred one of preaching the gospel.

Leaving this place we struck off in a northeast direction, over a smooth road and through good pasture, and in a couple of miles passed the summit. By and by we reached the headwaters of Hardscrabble—a name not remarkable for either originality or euphony, but in this case well applied—and began to descend rapidly down a rough road and between the grandest precipices and palisades I have seen. Sheer walls more than a thousand feet high, and of every imaginable color, from the pearly white of the quartz to the coal black mass of the basaltic and metamorphic granite rose on either hand. Some immense rocks still in place, hundreds of feet long and of great thickness, lying at angles of 45 degrees, some more, some less, are beautifully striated with splendid and strongly contrasted colors. Never did the exclamation of the Psalmist strike my mind with such force as these, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!" The rushing, roaring stream below, keeping pace with the rapid descent of the road, completed this scene of wild grandeur. Through such scenery we traveled for about ten miles.

Then we came once more upon the great plains, which, for perhaps a hundred miles in all directions, lay stretched before us, as grand in their way as the tremendous mountain gorge from which we had just escaped. Over this part of our way we bowled rapidly and reached Pueblo at three P. M. of the ninth day.

This letter is long. Has it sufficient interest to repay the reader?

Truly yours,
JOSIAH COPLEY.

P. S.—I was grieved to find numerous errors in my letter about the pictured rocks. Where I speak of moss agates the compositor made me say *crystal* matter instead of *vegetable* matter, which is nonsense. *Formation* is changed to *foundation*. That bears' *paws* are turned into *hams*. *Lamina* (singular) is made *lamina* (plural,) and several others. J. C.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9.

As I spoke in my last letter of the religious destitution in Rosita, a mining town in Southern Colorado which I visited, I think it well to send you the enclosed paragraph which I clip from the Denver *News* of yesterday. I was glad to see it.

J. C.

"A Presbyterian Church was organized at Rosita last Sunday by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. A board of trustees, composed of the solid business men of the place, was elected, and steps taken for the immediate erection of a church."

POLITICAL NOTES.

NEXT elections—Ohio and Iowa, October 12.

NEAL DOW recommends that taxes be paid in instalments in this country, as a relief to taxpayers.

THE Boston *Traveller* gives a report that Mr. Wilson has declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOADLEY, of Cincinnati, thinks if Andrew Jackson were alive, and should visit Ohio, Allen and Carey would be apt to leave the State in quick time.

MAINE papers contend that 10,000 Republicans staid away from the polls at the late election, and that the Democrats did not cast so large a vote as in 1872 and in 1868.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, visiting Mr. Tilden's birthplace, asked an old man how the family behaved in the early part of the war, and received the cruel response: "They were of very little account as loyal men, but things shaped themselves in that way without much regard to the Tildens."

THE Catholics of Petersburg, Virginia, wheedled the City Council into appropriating money from the city treasury wherewith to build a Catholic school house. An injunction restraining the payment of the money by the treasurer is now pending. In the unlikely event of a Democratic victory in Ohio, every township in that State will find the same hand griping its cash box that is now squeezing that of Petersburg.

ALLEN'S strong point against Grant is that he pardoned a Paymaster, who had stolen half a million of dollars, and invested it in an attempt to solve the mysteries of draw poker. The *Ohio State Journal* inquires: "Is it possible that Old Bill is so ignorant as not to know that that Paymaster was a Democrat, and that he was pardoned out on a petition signed by nearly every leading Democratic politician in Pennsylvania, his native State?"

THE empty sleeve, the wooden leg, the scarred face, the sympathy of the soldier's widow, the love of the soldier's orphan, the boys in blue, all as one people, link their fortunes to the Republican party. They felt the vital necessity of its supremacy eleven years ago; they are conscious of that necessity now. The misguided and misled current of sentimental gush which has found a lodging place in the hearts of some cannot move the men who spent years on the field of strife to preserve the Union, or dragged out many months of existence within the infamous limits of the dead line at Andersonville and Belle Isle. They believe in conciliation, but not in embracing the forms of rank treason before they are dead enough to lose their fatal sting.

THE Hon. B. F. Wade made his first appearance in the Ohio campaign at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, a few days ago, where he introduced ex-Governor Hayes in a brief speech. After telling the audience that he should go to his grave ashamed of them if they allowed the Democrats to carry the State, he said, "I know that nowadays we hear public men maligned on every hand. Now, I say that these sweeping charges of rascality against the public men of the Republican party in Washington are not true. I have been there in Washington some time, and I don't know as they ever accused me of stealing anything, and I say these charges are not true. I do not deny that the Republican party has rascals in it, as well as other parties, but these charges are made for political effect. The Republican party has done more to make the Republic permanent than any other party."

Coal Tonnage.

By the last report the tonnage for the week ending on the 11th instant was 582,-965 tons, and for the year 12,923,020 tons, against 13,576,568 tons to same time last year, a decrease of 653,543 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 77,837 tons, and for the year 2,532,180 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 660,002, and for the year of 15,-455,200 tons, against 16,630,409 tons to the same time last year, a decrease of 1,175,-209 tons. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania railroad for the week was 137,598 tons, and for the year 2,839,783 tons, of which 2,301,530 was coal and 450,826 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both east and west—*Phila. Ledger.*

Petroleum Exports.

The exports of petroleum in full cargoes for Europe from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the week ending September 13, 1875, amounted in crude equivalent to 134,608 barrels. The charters for full cargoes at that date amounted to 561,493 barrels. The total exports from the three ports in full cargoes this year up to September 14, amounted in crude equivalent to 4,462,778 barrels, against 4,991,-395 barrels same time last year, a difference of 528,617 barrels. The exports of naptha from the three ports up to September 13th amount to 8,053,839 gallons, against 6,339,981 gallons same time last year, a difference of 1,813,857 gallons. The charters for refined and crude oil are more than twice as large as those same time last year.—*Titusville Courier.*

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY recruits have been ordered to Fort Union, New Mexico, for assignment to the Fifteenth Infantry.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
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No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

WEDDING GIFTS,
Cut Glassware,
Rich Bronzes.
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USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
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Made to order at our Mill,
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NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
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Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap5:p57

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1875.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW FALL DRY GOODS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!

NEW DRESS GOODS
New French Cloths and Invisible Plaids, in New Combinations and Colorings.
New Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpine Cloths, &c., in all the new shades of Browns, Navy Blue, Plum, Green, &c.
NEW
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES
From 62½c to $1.75.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Splendid Bargains at 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, and 75c.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 to $3.50 per yard.
All qualities, very much under Usual Prices.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
New Fall Dress Goods at 12½c.
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New Fall Dress Goods at 25c.
New Fall Dress Goods at 37½c.
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An Immense Stock to Select From.
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OPENING!
TUESDAY,
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SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23,
We will exhibit Novelties in
FALL STYLES!
LADIES' CLOAKS and COSTUMES,
Together with a Choice Selection of the Most Desirable Shades and Patterns of
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Also, Full Lines of Black Dress Silks in a number of the Best and Most Popular Makes, and a General Assortment of
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BOTH OF EASTERN AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
NEW
Sacques, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.,
In all desirable Materials, Qualities and Styles.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Eastern and Country
BLANKETS!
Best Country Flannels.
Plain Colored Flannels, all kinds.
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At 10c., Plaid Flannels.
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Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.,
Manufacture the celebrated
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The only Boiler scientifically constructed so as to secure perfect circulation.
NEEDS NO CLEANING.
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Absolute safety from destructive explosions.
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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 21, 1875.

There was a moderately quiet day yesterday at the banks. Usually Monday is a day for drawing in, than for letting out funds,—the payments of Saturday beginning to flow back. There was, however, yesterday a moderate demand for loans, which was accommodated, to a fair extent. There was a more active demand in the real estate market, and a considerable amount of business is being done by the brokers in the way of trading properties. Actual cash sales are slow,—there being more property quietly in the market than there is demand for. Business has fallen off some, and the realizations for the fall trade are not all that were expected.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday, referring to the trade prospects in New York, says: The reports of the general trade of the city for the week closing to-day are discouraging to those who were anticipating a livelier and more healthful fall trade than that of 1874. Instead of the hoped-for activity we hear only of dullness in trade, and declining prices for all kinds of merchandise, whether of the natural products of the soil, imported goods, or domestic manufactures. About the only noticeable business indication of a favorable character this week is found in the fact that during the last few days the receipts of grain at the lake ports have been very large, with a more active movement of breadstuffs toward tidewater, especially from Buffalo. If the abundant crops of the West can be set in motion toward the Atlantic, and prices maintained at such figures as will justify the shipments of these products to where they are wanted for consumption, such movement may properly be regarded as a hopeful indication of a return to business activity, which, as a matter of course, would first show itself in the larger receipts of some of our railroads and transportation companies, and thence extend its influence to general trade and liquidation.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	——	5-20's 1868—coupons	121¾
U.S. 6's 1881, coup.	122	10-40's	116⅝
" 1864	119¾	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	119⅝	New 5 per cents	118¾
" 1867	120¼	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
6-20's 1867	121		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	103	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅝
Erie	18⅝	Union Pacific	70
L. S.	93	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	90	Wabash Pref	17½
Pittsburgh	121	Adams Express	101⅝
Pittsburgh Southern	41½	American Express	57
Do. Central	57	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	78¾
North Western Com	39⅝	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	54	Mariposa	10
Rock Island	107¼	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21⅝
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	138
Pacific Mail	36⅝	Iron Mountain	
Western Union Tel.	78¼		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. W. R. (S)	50¼	Old Creek (S)	18⅝
Reading (S)	50⅝	Cen. Trans (S)	4⅞
Oil Cos. of N. J. (S)	13¼	Empire Do. (B)	54
Lehigh Valley ex. div		A. R. R.	30¼
(B)	61⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75½

NEW YORK, September 20, 1875.

Money opened at 2@3, advanced to 6, and closed at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@7.

The customs receipts were $464,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. The clearings were $43,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@482. Gold closed at 117½. The extremes of the day were 116¾ and 117¼. Cash gold was dearer to-day, and loaned at 2 per cent. to 1-16 per diem use. Governments and railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet.

The *Post* says: We have reason to believe that the rise in money to 6 per cent. was directly caused by the return to-day of borrowed stock, chiefly Western Union Telegraph, as we do not think that there is any concerted movement among money lenders to advance rates. It is reasonable, however, to expect at an early day an advance from general causes entirely independent of Stock Exchange movements or the action of money lenders.

The liabilities of Union, Adams & Co. recently suspended, are $184,840, and the assets $114,198.

With the exception of Erie, which was weak and lower in sympathy with the fall at London, the stock market opened strong and buoyant, with an advance of ½ to 1-34 per cent. At the second board the market was generally firm. At the close stocks were strong. Lake Shore advanced to 54½ and closed at 54¾. Northwest was strong and rose to 39½, closing at that figure. Western Union closed at 78¼, after selling at 76¾@78½. Pacific Mail rose to 36½, at which figure the final sales were made. Fast closed at 35¾@35½. Erie common and 18½@18¾ preferred, the highest prices of the day. Erie left off at 18⅝, the two extremes of the day having been 20 and 18½. Hannibal & St. Joe common advanced from 20½ to 21½. The other changes late in the day were not important.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 206,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwest, 44,000 Erie, and 81,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '64, 119½; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, new, 119; do of '67, 121; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 117¼; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 51½; do new, 51½; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¼; Pacific Mail, 36½; Adams Express, 101¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78¼; American Merchants' Union Express, 67; United States Express, 44½; New York Central, 103; Erie, 18½; do preferred, 37; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 131½; Michigan Central, 57; Union Pacific, 70; Lake Shore, 54¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern common, 39½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 110¾; Rhode Island, 7½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 111¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 103.

LONDON, September 20—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000. Consols: money, 94 7-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s of 1865, 106¼; do of 1867, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie 16¾; do preferred, 34.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes, 65f 95c.

FRANKFORT, September 20.—U. S. new 5s, 100¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 20.—Flour dull. Wheat active; No 3 white Wabash $1,23½; No 1 white Michigan $1,30½; No 2 $1,12¾; amber spot and seller September $1,29; No 2 amber $1,03. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed 62c; seller October 63c; seller year 50c; low mixed offered at 62c without bids; no grade 65c; damaged 52c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 seller September 40c; seller October 39¼c; white 47c; Michigan 38c; seller September 39¼c; rejected 34c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Cotton easy; 13¾a14¼c; futures closed weak; September 13 15-32a13 7-16c; October 12 31-32a13c; November 12 27-32a12¾c; December 12 1-32a12¼c; January 12 15-16a12 31-32c; February 13 5-32a13 3-16c; March 13¾a13 13-32c; April 13 9-16a13 19-32c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

E. T. Steel W'ks m. 7	Byers, McC & Co m	8
Nimick & Co m...	6	Loomis & C, m...	1
Anderson & W m	1	J. Moorhead b...	13
Total...	36		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o...	12	Jones & L o...	2
Shoenberger & Co o	7	Soho Furnace o...	4
Rogers & Bro m...	5	H. Lloyd & Co o...	2
Zug & Co o...	1	Phillips, N & Co o	2
Nimick & Co p...	6	Cambria Iron W p	5
Total...	46		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lucy Furnace o...	44	Rogers & B m...	5
Nimick & Co m...	5	Byers, McC & Co m	5
Caughey & H m...	1	Dilworth & Co m	5
Carnegie, B. & Co m	2		
Total...	68		

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875.

There has been a fair degree of activity in trade circles during the past week, but the leading markets present little that is really new or important, to which reference has not been made in these columns. The grain markets are easier under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and with the exception of Oats, prices are weak and lower. The grocery trade continues fairly active and our latest advices from the seaboard at this writing report Coffee as having stiffened up again. The movement in the hog product appears to have slacked off somewhat, but prices are still maintained—hogs are higher than they have been for several months, but a break is only a question of a little time. There is a steady trade in produce; Butter is higher and Eggs are firmer, but unchanged. The fruit trade continues to hold out well, but Plums are out of season as are also Melons, and this week will wind up the Peach trade. In regard to values, however, there have been no very important changes since the date of our last weekly review.

ALE—The market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged: X, $8 per bbl to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls at proportionate rates.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged at $2a2.15 per bushel, in a small way, for mediums. The supply is very much reduced, but there is not much inquiry, and besides, new crop will soon be coming forward.

BUTTER—There has been an active demand during the past week, and as the supply, especially of good stock, was scarcely equal to the demand, prices have been still further advanced; prime to choice, solid packed, 28a30c; do roll, 30a32c; medium to good, 20a25c; common, 15a17c. The indications just now are that prices, especially for fine table butter, are likely to be sustained, although current retail rates, 38a40c, will no doubt curtail the consumption considerably, as there are a great many poor people who seem to have to live very lightly, if not dispense with it altogether. The fact is Butter, as well as produce generally, is entirely too high for the times, and if general business is no better this winter than it was last, a diminished consumption is almost certain, and if so, lower prices will be the result.

BROOM CORN—The market during the past week was quiet. Sales, as usual at this season of the year, strictly confined to small lots. The receipts of new are light, and altogether so far from the South, quality only fair, the greater proportion being red tipped. As to the crop, it is not likely the yield will be any larger than estimated a few weeks ago, and if so, the stock on hand October 1st will be at least 2,000 tons short of what it was the same time last year. We quote the trade the past week as follows: Inferior, 4 to 5c; fair to good red tipped, 10 to 10½c; old corn taken in preference, being much dryer and, of course, lighter. Sales choice hurl at 11¾a12¾c; choice green hurl, that will work out a hurl corn, 11 to 11¾c; fair to good, 10 to 10½c; inferior, 7 to 9c; crooked, 6 to 8c. Messrs. R. Dickey & Co., who handle the bulk of the Broom Corn shipped to this market, and who make it one of their specialties, report a great difference of opinion amongst dealers as to prices this fall and winter, some contending that prices will not be any higher, while others show their faith in high prices by ordering their shipments held out of market for the present. The stock in their warehouse now comprises all grades of old and new corn, with constant arrivals, and they report trade in the article light, although fair for the season.

BROOMS—In moderate demand, with a firm market. Manufacturers are not desirous of pushing sales, while Broom Corn is held so firmly. "Union Factory" Brooms: No. 2 common, $2.50; No. 3 hurl, $2.75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25 a4,50. Stocking brooms, $3,00a3,50; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

CHEESE—There has been a fair jobbing trade during the past week, but no change in prices; 11¼a12c for prime Ohio factory. Our latest advices from New York at this writing report that market dull, in consequence of some foreign failures, but the advices from the sources of supply are to the effect that makers have the most of their fall and August Cheese engaged, and are being able to hold what they have, are not inclined to make the slightest concession.

CANNED GOODS—There is considerable activity in Peaches and prices have been further advanced; $2,15 per dozen in Baltimore equal to $2,25 delivered here; Tomatoes also firm and higher; standard brands are held at $1,45 in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

COKE—There is a fair degree of activity, taking the depressed condition of the pig iron trade into consideration, but no change whatever in prices; $2,65a2,75 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The Coal trade, except in a retail way, continues dull, and the shipments to all points are light; navigation being suspended, there is no movement by river. However, as all the river markets are well supplied, operators generally are not anxious for water, as prices are too low at the points in question now. We continue to quote nominally at 5¾a6c per bushel for lump delivered in dock, with extras, and 4½a5c for nut.

CEMENT AND LIME—Lime—Cleveland, $1,65a1,75; Fremont, $1,65a1,75; Gibsonburg, $1,65a1,75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; Rosendale, $3,50a4; Portland, $3,50a4,50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4,00 a4,50; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, 3,25a3,50; Nova Scotia, $3,00a3,50; White Sand, $1,60a1,75.

OAKUM, LEAD AND ROPE—Trade continues quiet and prices, which we annex, unchanged:

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser Laid	15½cts. per lb.
" Roll Rope Yarns	17 " "
Sand Pump Rope	15¾ " "
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch " "	12¾ " "
¼ and 5-16 in. "	13¼ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "
MANILA ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	12¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " " "	13¼ " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	14 " "
Hay twine	14 " "
Tarred bath twine	12 " "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14½ cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	12¾ " "
" Spun Yarn	13¾ " "
" Marline	19 " "
" Houseline	19 " "
MANILA ROPE.	
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " " "
Sisal	13 " " "
Pat. Lubricating	20 " " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 25 " "
No. 1 Navy	10 " " "

FEATHERS—Demand improving as the season advances. Stocks here very light, and prices here is an easier feeling, although there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales—indeed, so far as we can learn, commission men regard fresh stock as being good property at current rates. Quotations may be given at 20a21c per dozen, with but few sales at the outside figure.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete *resume* of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten names paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Sent to the House of Correction.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named John Bahmer went to the house of Louis Schauder, No. 31 Center street, Allegheny, and had his hair cut. While there he stole a pocketbook containing $6.25. Last evening he was arrested and after a hearing Mayor Phillips committed him to the House of Correction.

Crushed in a Planer.

Frederick Weinheimer, an employe of the South Side planing mill, on Eighteenth street, was so unfortunate as to get one of his hands caught in the cogs of a planing machine about noon yesterday and the number of his fingers so badly crushed that Doctor Patton, who attended him, was obliged to amputate them.

A Shower of Paint.

Yesterday afternoon one of the painters at work on the Exposition building in Allegheny dropped a bucketful of paint from the scaffold on which he was working. The bucket in its fall turned upside down, and its contents fell upon another workman in the lower part of the building. The man was not hurt, but he was badly frightened and his clothing was ruined.

Not Enough Tare.

The grocers of this city are signing a petition asking the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to request the sugar dealers of that city to allow the merchants of Pittsburgh twelve per cent. tare on hogsheads of sugar, so they can compete in the sale of Louisiana sugar with the dealers in New York and Philadelphia, who are allowed twelve per cent. off while Pittsburgh dealers only get ten per cent.

Escape and Return of a Prisoner.

Yesterday morning Constable Ben Clark arrested a young man named James Robinson, who was charged before Alderman McMasters with creating a riot on a train on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. During the hearing Robinson slipped out of the door and made his escape. In the afternoon, much to the surprise of the Alderman, Robinson walked into his office and announced himself ready to proceed with the case. He was held in $500 bail for trial at Court.

Selling Off.

A lot of surplus stone at White Rock quarry, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, which had been quarried for use in the construction of the water works pumping house foundations, was sold at auction yesterday by John D. Bailey in the rotunda of Municipal Hall. Sixteen hundred perches of cut stone were sold at $2.70 per perch, and 450 of rubble at five cents per perch. A quantity of stone at Coll's quarry and the machinery and implements used in building the foundations yet remain to be disposed of. They will be sold to-morrow morning.

The Exposition.

The Press Committee have sent out over one thousand two hundred invitations, and received favorable responses from about one hundred and fifty.

Since the agent of the American Press has been put upon the Press Reception Committee, would it not be well to accord a similar courtesy to the agent of the Associated Press? The latter has control of some telegraphic wires running out of Pittsburgh and *might* be able to do the Exposition a little good.

Religious.

A series of special meetings are now in progress in the North Avenue M. E. church Allegheny, Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor. There are promising indications of a successful work. A deep feeling pervades the church, and a number of persons have expressed earnest desires for prayer in their behalf. Last evening there was a goodly congregation present, and Rev. W. G. Morehead, of the Fourth U. P. church preached a short, but pointed, practical and touching sermon, which was followed with other exercises. This evening Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, will occupy the pulpit. The meetings seem to be as profitable as they are interesting.

A Colored Marching Club.

The colored Republican voters of the North Side are entering the campaign with enthusiasm. A meeting was held last Friday evening for the purpose of forming a marching club. Mr. B. F. Pulpress presided, and there was a large attendance. The object of the meeting was duly discussed, and ninety names were enrolled. The officers selected to complete the organization were Col. Harrison Taylor and Major Bowie. The club will turn out in uniform on Thursday night, and to make arrangements for this turnout, a meeting will be held at headquarters this evening, in Davis Hall, Park Way, Allegheny. All colored men who wish to join the ranks are requested to put in an appearance at the Hall to-night, in order that uniforms may be secured for them. The club promises to be a very large one, and creditable in every way to the colored voters of the North Side.

The Prohibitionists.

The usual weekly meeting of the Prohibition party was held at the Alliance Rooms yesterday, Gen. F. H. Lane in the chair.

Reports were submitted as to the work performed at Brookville during the past week, which were received.

The Committees and Meetings reported certain subjects for discussion at the coming Convention, which was fixed for October 25th, instead of October 5th. This change was made in order to secure the co-operation of the members of the Evangelical Alliance, which meets in this city at that date.

A subscription was taken up to pay the expenses of Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, who is expected to be in attendance at the convention.

Speakers were appointed to attend meetings to be held at Port Perry, Concord, New Market House, Fifth avenue, and on the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street, on Thursday evening, and at Dorseyville, on Friday evening.

Adjourned.

The Hartranft Club.

A meeting of the Hartranft Club was held last night at the headquarters of the County Executive Committee, No. 88 Diamond street. The attendance was very large. Vice President Snodgrass presided. Mr. Diehl, from the Committee on Uniforms, reported that two hundred had been ordered similar to those used in 1872, except that white leggings would be used. They will be ready on Thursday for a turn out in the evening. The report was received and the action of the committee approved. It was decided to divide the marching phalanx into minimum companies of thirty-three each. This action requiring more Assistant Marshals, on motion of Capt. Braun, Harry Evans, Capt. Dal. Wilkins, Capt. Jno. An Fox, and W. C. Wall Jr were chosen for the positions.

A large number of additions were made to the membership of the club and financial subscriptions aggregating a considerable sum were received. Those who desire to join will find the roll book to-day at the office of Controller Snodgrass.

BRADDOCKS AGAIN DEFEATED.

A Defeat at Oil City Yesterday.

A game of base ball was commenced yesterday at Oil City between the Oil City club and the Braddocks. A special from the *Derrick* says: "Mr. Carlton, of Cleveland, officiated as umpire. At the end of four innings the game stood as follows:

	1	2	3	4
Oil City	1	1	1	2—5
Braddocks	0	0	0	0—0

When the fourth inning was finished it was raining slightly, and the umpire called time for ten minutes. When the umpire again called them to play the Braddocks refused to go on, and he gave the game to the Oil City club by a score of 9 to 0.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes in setted

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

A. G. Eberhardt, bankrupt, Crawford county. The report of Register Rogers distributing the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate under order of March 23d, was confirmed.

Wm. L. Moss, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The report of Register Willard on the petitions of W. K. Chapin and H. McCollum, creditors for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and confirmed, and an order was made directing the assignee to pay the same said W. K. Chapin the sum of $246.72, and to A. H. McCollum the sum of $458.90, as recommended in said reports.

Chauncey P. Rogers, bankrupt, Erie county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge was presented to the Court, and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Woodruff, on the 11th prox.

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt, Warren county. Hearing on the rule on the assignee, to show cause why the property mentioned in schedule B should not be allowed as exempt, fixed for the 27th inst.

A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Monongahela City. The report of Register Harper on the meeting of the creditors for composition was presented, and an order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 29th inst., to ascertain whether the resolutions of composition had been passed in accordance with the requirements of the Bankrupt act, and to show cause why the same should not be recorded.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtors. Hearing in the motion for an injunction against Robb & Osborne and Nathan Carrier, Jr., was continued to the 16th prox.

Alexander and John A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny city. On petition and motion for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing on the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining O. O. Phillips, S. S. Walther & Son, O. H. P. Williams, R. W. Beltzhoover, Bartley & Langfit, and S. F. Coomley, assignee, &c., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Theodore B. Lashells, of Crawford county, and J. G. Harris, of Clinton county, filed petitions for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Mr. H. J. Begger was admitted to practice in this court, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq.

The case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank was called up and is still on trial, this being the second time it has been tried in our County Courts. It involves a large amount of money, and the facts, as set forth by the plaintiff, are about as follows: On the 20th of January, 1864, the plaintiff borrowed $16,000 from the Dollar Savings Bank, and as security gave a mortgage on 160 acres of surface and 120 acres of coal land which he owned. The mortgage was to run for one year with the privilege of renewing it, if the interest was paid at the end of that time. At the end of the first year the interest was paid and the mortgage was renewed. While Mr. Bennett it was in England the interest became due, and he sent the money, $1,250, to some members of the family, who gave it to a trustee of the bank. The Trustee promised to pay the interest with the money, but instead of doing so, appropriated the money to his own use. When Mr. Bennett returned from Europe he was much surprised on being informed by Mr. Burgwin, the Solicitor of the Bank, that the interest had not been paid. Negotiations were entered into, and the plaintiff was given an extension of time in which to pay the interest, as it was not convenient for him to meet the obligation at that time. At this time, the plaintiff claims, he could have sold the lands at a much larger sum than enough to pay the mortgage, but as a railroad was being built in the neighborhood of the land, which he knew would increase the value largely, he preferred to wait. Another reason was, the clear title to the land could not have been easily given, on account of the derangement of plaintiff's wife, who thus would not be able to join him in giving a deed for the property. Finally the property was transferred to the bank, not with the intention of passing a clear title, it is claimed, but for the purpose of making the bank more secure. In 1870, when the mortgage claims against the property amounted to $24,000 the plaintiff offered to pay the amount and clear his land. The bank, however, refused to accede to his proposition, and in 1870 the property was sold by the bank for between forty and fifty thousand dollars, enough to pay all the claims against it and leave Bennett some twenty thousand dollars. The suit was brought to recover this amount. On the first trial of the case, in the spring of 1875, the plaintiff obtained a verdict. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court by defendants, and the judgment of the lower Court was reversed and a new trial was ordered. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Kirker and Palmer and the defendants by Messrs. Marshall and Oliver. The case will probably occupy several days before it is finally disposed of.

Trial List for To-day.

Cannon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan and Homestead Association.
Tilton vs. Blair.
Holmes vs. Dhrew.
McClarren vs. Fullerton.
Fullerton vs. McLain et al.
McNally vs. Krauth.
Pritchard vs. Ross & Co.
Steele vs. Trunick et al.
Weichsel vs. Taylor.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Edward Wehrmbb vs. Johanas King; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $32.84.

The case of John Gowan vs. William Frew, administrator of the estate of James McCully, deceased, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Garber et al, vs. Worcester et al.
Milstein vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Van vs. Barnes.
Meyer et al. vs. Kilcker et al.
O'Hara et al. vs. Kelly et al.
Cricks vs. Jones.
Monongahela Mining and Manufacturing Company vs. McKelvy & Blair.
Saussers, Dangle & Co. vs. Barr & Bro.
McKinney et al, vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
McClure vs. Carner.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Patrick Keating, charged with embezzlement on oath of Ellen Keating.

In the case of Henry Fisher, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, charged by Israel Johnson, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Joseph Campbell pleaded guilty to horse stealing, charged by Adam Seibert, and was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

John Bailey was acquitted of a charge of rape preferred by Hattie Wright.

John Bailey pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of *fornix et cet*, on the oath of Hattie Wright, and the usual sentence of the court was imposed.

C. A. Boucher was acquitted of larceny, and receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor was James Hunter

Jerry Miller indicted for aggravated assault and battery, plead guilty to simple assault and battery, and was fined $25 and costs.

Charles Harbaugh was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee preferred by Gerhardt Johnston.

A. Weigand was acquitted of a charge of larceny made by Theresa Heiner.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Hinkle charged with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Caroline Sandwich, is on trial. The defendant in this case is a blind man.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Adam Weigand,	Alex. McGill,
Joseph Woods,	August Wagner,
Wm. Robinson,	J. J. White (2)
Wm. Burchell,	August Brown,
Abraham Kelly,	Wm. McAuliff,
Mary Starr,	E. McCafferty.
J. Appey, Jr., *alias*	Philip Goodell, (2)
A. Hawthorne,	Daniel Hazen, et al.,
Geo Allison,	Frank Johnston,
Jas. Lamm,	Wm. Newhausen, (2)
Adam Brown,	John Beck, et al.,
"Brick" McCloskey,	Wm. Sandham.
Frank Dorsey et al.,	

Court Brevities.

THE State Supreme Court will meet in this city on the first Monday in October. About three hundred cases will be disposed of during the session—some hundred and fifty of which are from Allegheny county. The County Commissioners have made additions to the bench of room No. 1 of Common Pleas No. 2, to furnish accommodations for the seven Judges of the Court.

THE Courts are all in full blast now, and business about the Court House is quite brisk.

OILY.

A Few Interesting Statistics—The Extent of the Petroleum Trade.

The *National Oil Journal* has been indulging in some figures on the oil production. It estimates the daily production of petroleum at 20,000 barrels. It makes an allowance for sixty-five idle days, probably not knowing that producers have no Sundays, and so makes the total oil product a year six millions of barrels. It states that this product would make a lake a mile square and fifteen inches deep; and, without expressing any opinion as to his ultimate exhaustion in any locality, we will simply say that it is a good deal of oil to pump from mother earth in a year. Now, says the *Derrick*, as most of this has to be put in barrels, let us see how much lumber is necessary As each barrel takes at least twenty-six square feet of lumber, it follows that it will take 29,526 *miles* of wood to do it. That is, it would be sufficient to make a board wall one foot wide around the entire earth; and then have four or five thousand miles to spare for repairs each year. To hoop these barrels it takes just 34,000 miles of hoop iron the usual width. This would go entirely around the world at the tropics or at the latitude, and go from thence to the North Pole, and have three or four thousand miles to hang down on the other side. If all this oil was barrelled and put side by side it would make 2,272 miles, or a continuous line from Chicago to San Francisco, and if put end to end would make 3,124 miles, or a floating bridge from America to Europe. To refine this oil it takes 10,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, or about 57,000 carboys which in turn would take a young mountain of sulphur to produce it. For the transportation of all this oil it will require 10,000 cars, and the railroads will get $8,000,000 for carrying it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

We never saw Miss Granville in any role but venture to say that "Out at Sea," which was produced at the Opera House last night, and in which she was to appear as Tom Caulker, lost but little if any of its interest because of her absence. The drama is not a particularly meritorious one, and all that is in it was drawn out by the members of the company, with Mr. O'Neen enacting the part which Miss Granville was to assume. The remaining characters of most interest were *Alice* by Miss Fletcher, *Nance* by Miss Weidman, *Rick* by Nellie Irving and *Garry Caulker* by Mr. Dean. This last gentleman improves much on acquaintance. He is one of the best members of the company. "Out at Sea" will be repeated to-night.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

Harry Clifford and Lottie Grant, in their new play of "Out at Sea," made a strike last night. As a matter of course it is sensational, for no one ever knew its author to pen a play of any other sort, but then it sparkles here and there with wit of the broader kind and possesses a fair degree of interest.

Trimble's Varieties.

Mr. Aims has many new attractions this week, and among them none are better than James Collins and Martha Wren, who have been favorites in Pittsburgh for a long time. Walter Bray is on hand, too, and all who have ever heard him know that he is immense.

Secret Societies.

Rev. J. D. Herr, A. M., lectures at Library Hall this evening on "The Peculiarities and Designs of Secret Societies." It is under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

Dancing Academy.

Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy opens on Saturday, October 2, at Lafayette Hall, with a matinee at 3 o,clock P. M., to which all former pupils are invited. Ladies' and gentlemen's class commences next Monday evening.

Musical and Dramatic.

MAGGIE MITCHELL commences an engagement in Providence, R. I., Sept. 27.

M. W. CANNING is to travel with John McCullough this season as business manager.

KATHARINE ROGERS RANDOLPH will be leading lady at the Globe Theatre, Boston, the coming season. Lilian Conway goes to the same establishment as soubrette.

AGNES ETHEL, of whom it was said that marriage had "ingurgitated her to all eternity," will return to the stage this season. Her first appearance is announced at the Brooklyn Theatre.

THE fashionable people of Louisville, Ky., habitually go to the theatre only on Friday nights. So fixed has this usage become that on this one evening of every week the house will not hold all who come, and on others it is nearly empty. That is not a profitable custom for the manager, and during the coming season he will endeavor to break it up by calling the favored occasions "popular nights for the people," and reducing the prices of admission.

MLLE. OSTAVA TORRIANI, who it will be remembered divided the duties of prima donna with Mme. Christine Nilsson in this city in the winter of 1873-74, and who created the part of *Aida* in Verdi's opera of that name, will be a member of Mr. Carl Rosa's English opera troupe at the Princesses Theatre, London, this season. It is rumored that Mr. Santley will be a member of the same company, and undertake the chief character in Cagnoni's opera, "The Porter of Haerr," the libretto of which is founded on the drama of "The Porter's Knot."

THE New Orleans *Republican* has the following: "The marriage of Violetta Colville appears to have been with the consent of her mother, although against the wishes and business interests of Mr. Samuel Colville, her stepfather. Mrs. Colville was formerly the wife of Yankee Adams, a celebrated preacher and comedian, and was herself a very fine actress, known to the stage as Miss Mary Provost, making her first appearance as a star in this city in 1854. Violetta is the daughter of John P. and Mary Provost Adams, and step-daughter of Samuel Colville, a gentleman who has spent a small fortune in his life after the Italian opera, with the satisfaction of knowing that she will be able to sing nursery rhymes in the most accomplished manner."

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Man Wants to Know the Whereabouts of the Descendants of Joseph Harper.

The following letter was received by Sheriff Hare, yesterday, which sufficiently explains itself:

PLEASANT HILL, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, September 13th, 1875.

To the Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

DEAR SIR:—You will confer a very great favor if you will take time enough to answer a few inquiries, made by a stranger. I am making an effort to get some information about one James Harper, an Irishman, who was born at Cullyhacken, in the township of Craigs, county, Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1768 or 1770. This Joseph Harper left Ireland and sailed for New York on July 12th, 1798, and it is said that he settled in Pittsburgh, Penn. When he left Ireland he was a carpenter. There is a tall clock-frame now in use in York county, S. C., which he made before leaving Ireland.

Joseph Harper had a brother, John Harper, who was born on October 21st, 1759, and this John Harper was living in Bourbon county, Ky., in the year 1800—seventy-five years ago. Joseph Harper had another brother, Matthew Harper, born in April, 1761, who left Ireland in 1791, and settled in York county, S. C. There was another brother, Robert Harper, born April 1st, 1763, who was in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and settled in Scotland, in the town of Paisley, on the river Clyde. There was also Alexander Harper, born about 1767, who came to America in 1820, and settled in York county, S. C. These brothers had two sisters, Mary Harper and Margaret Harper.

I hope you will not allow my letter to go unnoticed. All of your readers I intend to give me the names of several Harpers in Pittsburgh or Allegheny county, Penn., (if there are any person by the name of Harper in Pittsburgh or Allegheny county,) who will be certain to take interest enough in my letter to answer it. Inquiries. If there are no Harpers to be found in and around Pittsburgh, please give me the names of three or four persons who are among the oldest citizens, and who were born or reared about Pittsburgh.

I am a grandson of Matthew Harper, who was a brother of Joseph Harper. I am anxious to get some information about Joseph Harper and his descendants, if he left any descendants.) I am an entire stranger to everybody in Pittsburgh, Penn., and can do no other way than address somebody in official position. It is not expected that a Sheriff has time to give me all the information that I want. All I ask is, to give me the names of some Harpers who will take the trouble to answer me more fully. Let me hear from you. If it is convenient, you might give this letter to some person who might be kind enough to answer it fully.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. T. HARPER.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting of Select Branch Yesterday.

A special meeting of the Select Branch of Councils was held yesterday afternoon. It was called for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business, but before much of it had been acted upon the Council found itself without a quorum and was obliged to adjourn.

The following members were present at roll call:

Messrs. Aiken, Arnholt, Rodgers, Braun, Breed, Bruce, Buckley, Chislett, Dannels, B. Darlington, Dalzell, Fox, Goldthorp, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Fahnestock, Hunter, Jeremy, Sawyer, Kestner, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Finley, Moore, Murray, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Hayden, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, and President Gross.

The Chair presented a resolution, passed in C. C., for a warrant in favor of Wormser, Meyers & Co. for $186.79, assessed to them by error. Concurred in.

Mr. AIKEN, resolution approving the proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company for a composition in bankruptcy. Referred.

MR. LITTELL, petition for four gas lamps on the new bridge over the Pennsylvania railroad in East Liberty. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamps on Liberty avenue. Referred.

Also, resolution for a reduction in the price of gas by the East End Gas Company. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, petition for the location and opening of Well street, in the Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. McCONNELL, an ordinance locating the right of way of the Pittsburgh and Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company on Penn avenue, between the bridge over the Pennsylvania railroad and Hiland avenue. Referred.

The President submitted an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Sixth street, South Side, from Bingham to Water streets. The vote on this bill dis closing the fact that no quorum was present, the Chair declared Council adjourned until next Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Elegant Sites for Residences.

Thirty acres adjoining the town of Beaver will be sold in parcels to suit the purchasers. Ground fronts on street; is planted with fruit, large and small; has an abundance of pure water; overlooks Beaver and Ohio rivers, and the towns of Beaver, Rochester, Freedom, &c.; is within two squares of the college, three of the Court House, five minutes' walk of three railroad stations, and within fifty or sixty rods of the proposed "Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad."

Inquire of Weyand & Imbrie, Beaver Court House, Pa., or J. F. Bravo, Esq., No. 326 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. TTSM.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer State of Nevada, at New York; steamer Maas, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at New York; steamer Spain, at New York; steamer Celtic, at New York; steamer Frisia, at Plymouth; steame. State of Georgia, at Laine; steamer Switzerland, at Antwerp.

To Secure a perfect fitting suit of clothes or overcoat, leave your order with Walter Anderson, merchant tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank building.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A Sad Affair—A Young Man Killed—The Old, Old Story.

A shooting accident occurred at the Wingard Settlement, about two miles out from Oil City, on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man named John Wingard, aged twenty-five years. The *Derrick* gives this account of the accident: At about two o'clock that day he took his rifle, which is a very treacherous old piece and liable to be discharged at any time, for the purpose of going out in the woods near his father's residence, to kill pheasants. When going out on these excursions he had until this time, always preferred to go alone, but Saturday he asked his cousin, Adam Wingard, and brother-in-law, John Wilson, to accompany him. Adam consented to go with him, though he had no gun, and Wilson said he would join them soon. John and Adam started up a path leading off to the west from the house, and Wilson took another leading to the north. The two Wingard boys had not proceeded more than thirty yards from the house when John stopped to call his dog. While engaged he placed the stock of the gun on the ground and leaned his body on the muzzle. When he saw the dog coming he took hold of the barrel and started to go on, but in doing so it is supposed his foot hit the trigger and the gun was discharged, the ball entering the body on the left side just below the short ribs. He sprung or ran back about ten feet after receiving the charge and fell to the ground. His cousin Adam was but a few steps away, but was so frightened that he commenced crying out that John was shot, never thinking to ask him if the wound was fatal. Wilson, who was coming up from the house, heard the report of the gun and the cries of Adam, and thinking some accident had happened, immediately ran up through the woods to where the boys were, finding John lying on the ground in a nearly lifeless condition. He asked what was the matter and John replied, "I'm shot," and then asked if it was a fatal wound. He received the reply, "I'm going to die." These were the last words spoken by the dying man, who immediately after expired. He was taken to his father's house, where the funeral ceremonies were conducted yesterday at 2 P. M., by Rev. Mr. Hollister, of the South Side.

Deceased was not married. He was a young man of much promise, being respected by all who knew him. He leaves an aged father and mother, whose main support he was, to mourn his untimely end. It is a curious fact that he is the third one of this family who has been killed in nearly the same manner, and all within half a mile of the same spot. David Wingard, a cousin of deceased shot himself in a similar manner about five years ago, and a Mr. Wingard, his uncle, was accidently shot by his son about two years since, both, as stated above, near where the accident happened Saturday. It was not thought necessary to hold an inquest.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Contract Awarded—The Extra Work on Herron Hill Reservoir—Rising Main Route.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last night for the purpose of awarding the contract for sixty stop gates, each four inches in diameter. Chairman Brown being absent, Mr. George Finley was called to the chair.

Messrs. Fisher, Thomas & Co., offered to manufacture the stop gates at $13 each, Armstrong & Hutchinson at $15, and J. H. Thompson at $16. The contract was awarded to the first named firm. After two of the bids had been read a fourth one was handed in, but the committee decided that it would be unfair to the other bidders to receive it after two had been made public.

The resignation of Mr. John Torrence, of the Second ward, as a member of the committee was read and referred back to the gentleman, the committee having no power to accept resignations, that being within the province of Councils.

Clerk Hamilton read a report from the sub-Committee on Reservoirs recommending that the sum of $1.25 per yard be allowed Messrs. Wray & McIlhenny, contractors for Herron Hill reservoir, for extra work in excavating stone from the bottom of the basin. The paper was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to the power of the committee to fix such a compensation. The contract price is sixty cents per yard.

Mr. Harrison presented the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be required to take proper steps to rigidly exact the terms of the water extension contracts which provide a forfeiture for work not completed at the time specified in the contracts.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry was instructed to notify the proper authorities to place in position fifty water plugs, in places where they have already been located in the hill wards of the South Side, as the water mains are laid there.

Mr. Finley offered a resolution for water pipe on Jackson street, from Franks-town avenue to the P. R. R. track. Referred to the sub Committee on Pipe Laying.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry presented a plan of the route for the water main, and was asked the committee to request Councils to appoint viewers to condemn the property necessary for the route across Negley's Run. The plan was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Foley, the chairman was authorized to present a resolution in Councils instructing the City Attorney to apply to the Courts for the appointment of viewers asked for.

Adjourned.

A SAD FATALITY.

A Little Boy Run Over on Fifth Avenue—He Dies Within Two Minutes After the Accident—The Driver Arrested—An Inquest to be Held on the Remains this Morning.

A sad accident occurred at the corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street last evening about five o'clock, which resulted in almost instant death to H. Redick Barnes, a little six-year-old son of H. R. Barnes, Esq., who resides on Federal street, and who is a bricklayer by trade. At the time named, the lad, in company with a younger brother, was engaged in playing on Federal street, with a crowd of other little boys, where they were wont to collect in such sports each day. They had never been permitted to go on the avenue, but it appears that the little fellows ran down to this thoroughfare yesterday during their hilarious glee, and just as they reached the street, a carriage, owned by one Bradley, of the Diamond, Allegheny, and driven by John Wesley, a colored man, came along at a rapid rate, which struck little Redick, felling him to the ground, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over his head and arm. His temple was badly bruised, but was not crushed in, and his neck and arm were both broken, causing death to ensue in about two minutes. As soon as the accident occurred, Mr. Max Fowler ran out into the street and picked up the child, while his younger brother conveyed the sad intelligence to the family. Mr. Barnes hurriedly made his way to the scene of the accident and took his boy in his arms, but was unable to carry him, being overcome with grief, and so handed him back to Mr. Fowler, who took him to the office of Dr. Daly. The lad had expired, however, before the doctor's quarters were reached. The remains were then taken to the family residence, when the Coroner was notified, but that official being ill, deputized Alderman Larkin to hold an inquest on the remains, which will take place at ten o'clock this morning.

The driver was arrested and conveyed to the Central Station, to await the result of the inquest. It seems that the accident was witnessed by only a few persons, and it is believed to have been purely accidental.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Inauguration of the New President—An Attractive Programme.

The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Strong as President of the Pennsylvania Female College will take place this afternoon at the college building. The exercises will commence promptly at four o'clock, and the following programme will be observed:

1. Invocation.
2. Duet—Overture to the "Nussknacker and Mausekonig".....Reinecke.
MISS KATE WHEATAND PROF. E. J. BUTLER.
3. Reading the Scriptures, and Prayer by Rev. ALEX. ....Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D.
4. Cavatina—"Bel Raggio Lusinghier".....Rossini.
MADAME MARIE BISHOP.
5. Address, by...Rev. M. R. Jacobus, D.D.
6. Piano Solos { a. Andante Con Variazioni.....Haydn. b. Polonaise, op. 26, No. 1..Chopin.
PROF. E. J. BUTLER.
7. Introduction, by.....Hon. Robt. McKnight.
8. Administration of Oath, by.....Hon. J. P. Sterrett.
9. Presentation of the Keys, by.....Jas. Laughlin, Pres. Board Trustees.
10. Song—"My Queen".....Blumenthal.
MADAME MARIE BISHOP.
11. Inaugural Address, by the President.....Rev. Thos C. Strong, D. D.
Doxology and Benediction.

The occasion promises to be one of great interest, and there will be a large attendance of the friends of the institution and of education.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

A Young Lady in Allentown Shot by a Companion and Fatally Hurt.

An accident of quite a sorrowful nature, and so serious also that it will probably result fatally, occurred about noon yesterday at Allentown, on the South Side, in the Thirty-first ward. Two young ladies, or rather girls, one of them a daughter of Mr. John Turney, until recently a member of Common Council from the Thirty-first ward, and the other a daughter of Mr. Jones, were engaged in house cleaning at Mr. Turney's dwelling. In moving furniture, searching drawers and looking into out of the way corners Miss Turney, who is about sixteen years of age, found a revolver. Never thinking for a moment that it was loaded they handled it rather carelessly, and while doing so one of the chambers of the weapon was exploded. The ball entered the forehead of Miss Jones and came out behind, inflicting a wound from the effects of which it is thought there can be no recovery. The young lady was removed to her home and medical assistance summoned, but at last accounts she was in an unconscious state with no prospect of rallying. The parents reside near where the Castle Shannon Railroad crosses the Washington pike. The shooting was wholly accidental and no blame is attached to either party, but it illustrates again the folly of permitting loaded weapons to lie around a house, or of handling fire arms negligently whether they appear to be charged or otherwise.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....The Braddocks play at Kittanning this afternoon with the Amateurs of that town.

....The Twenty-sixth ward young Republicans meet on Thursday evening to organize a marching club.

....The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet on Thursday afternoon, and visit West End avenue, to make an examination of it.

....Officer Jerry Smith, one of the most efficient and faithful officers on the Allegheny police force, was last evening promoted to the position of Lieutenant of the Third District.

....Peal and Pedgrift met again yesterday morning at Steubenville and made a match for another three mile race on the Ohio river for $100 a side. It takes place next Saturday afternoon.

....One of the large derricks used in hoisting the stone, being used in the building of the abutment to the new Point bridge, broke suddenly yesterday afternoon and fell to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt.

....Two young men named Dorsey and Murray were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the originators of the fire early Sunday morning, at O'Connor's wholesale Liquor store, on Carson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. The charge against them, it is thought, will be difficult to substantiate. They will have a hearing soon before the Fire Marshal.

....John Hardman and David Davies had an altercation at Scrubgrass on Saturday evening, when Davies shot at Hardman, wounding him in the arm. Davies meant to kill his opponent as he attempted to shoot several times, but fortunately the revolver would not go off. Hardman was brought from Pittsburgh [illegible] under arrest for [illegible] board under false pretenses.

....The will of the late Jacob Ewart was filed with Register Gray yesterday. The will disposes of a very large estate, the real property being equally divided among four children, and considerable personal property given to a daughter-in-law and grandchildren. The instrument is dated February 13, 1875, and George and Samuel Ewart, sons of the deceased, are named as executors.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Wm. Ihmsen, a prominent South Side glass manufacturer, is quite ill.

***We notice by an exchange that our friend Rev. Dr. W. H. Perrine, of St. Joseph, Michigan, has been elected one of the delegates from the Michigan Annual Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which meets next year. He comes in near the head of the list. This is an honor which is bestowed upon an eminently worthy gentleman. Dr. Perrine is a man of great native force of character, and his natural gifts are supplemented by superior culture, so that he is a representative of the higher ministerial ranks of his denomination. We are pleased to note this recognition of his worth.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

JAMES HANLON was committed yesterday by Alderman McMasters, to await a hearing on a charge perjury preferred by Mary Snyder.

DETECTIVE JOHN MESSNER yesterday arrested John Abbey, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street, on a charge preferred about a month ago of having stolen $40, but the committer decided that it would be unfair to the other bidders to receive it after two had been made public.

JACKSON, Jones, Sellers, Richards and Thompson, who participated in a fight last week on Wylie avenue, which resulted in informations for felonious assault and battery to be lodged against them before Alderman Logan, have each been held in the sum of $500. The particulars in this case were fully given in our columns last week.

GETTING READY.

Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance—A Grand Gathering to Take Place in Pittsburgh on the Twenty-sixth of October.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, was held at the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon. Hon. Felix. R. Brunot occupied the chair. Rev. S. F. Scovel was present with the hand of a ready scribe to act as Secretary.

The meeting was called for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the meeting of the American Branch of the Alliance, which convenes in this city on the 26th of Oct. next. Some preliminary business, a